Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,3 1—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th Aug.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	5358	E.H. Gordon*	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
M. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	.....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA	.....	3,508	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 8th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca. BALDUINO	5,000	G. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 5 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8
2nd "	357-8	550	577 8	605
3rd "	165	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. RISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ATHLETIC AND RACE MEETINGS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Invite attention to their

PRIZE BOWLS AND CUPS

IN STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

A Large Selection in Stock.

RS. 10 TO RS. 500.

Also a Large Variety of Articles IN GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

Suitable for Prizes for all occasions.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

C. BECHSTEIN.

BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the **BECHSTEIN** Piano to any other.

LISZT *writes*.. ....." For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

(HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconveniences. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Diara sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 6 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars,
&c. &c. &c,

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. S. & F. CANORE
LO, SICARD, BRETON & BOARD
&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 7, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th August, at 1 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. Such other business as may be brought forward.
6. To unveil the marble bust erected in the Fort Premises of Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., voted at the last General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 15th August inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM HENRY HUMBY of Bombay, has from THIS DAY ADOPTED the NAME of WILLIAM HENRY LEMON-HUMBY in lieu of his former name of William Henry Humby and that he will henceforth use the name of WILLIAM HENRY LEMON-HUMBY and be solely known thereby.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors,
for WILLIAM HENRY LEMON-HUMBY.

CARLSBAD

THE NATURAL and ONLY

GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT

Is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.

To avoid imitations, see the signature on each wrapper of the Sole Agents:—

INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., London.

OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.,

Sole Wholesale Agents for India,

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the property and credits of ANANDRAO SAKHARAM PAY, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

YEMNABAI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant (the wife of PURSHOTAM MOROBA NAIK, the SOLE legatee named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with the will annexed).

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 1st day of August, 1901.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Meadow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

RS. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6 (Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 89 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

ENTREE DISHES, and VEGETABLE DISHES in best Nickel Silver Electroplated, Sheffield Manufacture in all shapes and sizes, engraved or plain, from Rs. 40.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL, TEXTURE, Dress Jackets from Rs. 40. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS with instructions and diagram how to put it up easily yourself. 1 Bell, 1 Battery, 1 Push, 20 yards of wire and fixing materials, Rs. 7-4 the complete set.—C. JOSE and Co., Electricians, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Elton Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

THREE LETTERS MONOGRAM Rubber Stamp complete, Rs. 1-8. One initial letter Rubber Stamp complete, Rs. 1-4. Marking Ink As. 8 extra. Price list free—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2—HALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. USBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baodora.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHAKI OIL.—A marvellous radical cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc. A European patient says: "It gave me an entire relief in one single night." Re. 1. Of all Dealers in Medicines.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS WIRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Jeevajee and Co.

20 cases brass wire 10 000 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th and FRIDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Action at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, teapoys, garden seats bentwood sofas and chairs, rolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of America, brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American platedware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ABOUT 650 BUNDLES DAMAGED STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock D and E Shed, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s Johannisberger.

About 650 bundles damaged basic steel sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No 301 A, 301 B, Vajawadi, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Bala Meya Goolam Mohidin, consisting of few articles of furniture, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, rafters, bamboos, etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40,000 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Begmahomed Hajee Abd Rehman, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.—

About 40,000 cases kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds, Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Creppons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superbius and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue superventian and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woolies venetian and serge worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, miniature slate billiard-table, with balls and cues, lady's bicycle, singing bird in cage, grain crushing machine, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of the late A. T. SHORE, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai, alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz.:—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kudda, pohi, akots, necklace, emerald ring, pearl torie, Mohunmals, silver rings, kudies, bangles, vatki, lota, koondi, tope, thali, kojya, silk saree with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchiefs, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Edwin Cochrane, consisting of teak wood furnitue, bentwood chairs crockery, lamps, platedware table ornaments, Crandall type writer, wearing apparel, clock, Chubb's cash-box, books, Gladstone bags, trunks, Wheeler and Wilson's foot sewing machine, carpets, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wandby Road, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Read and Barton, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., first-rate pictures, large size Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Bizarre's lamps, rich open carved bedstead, eight day's clock and time pieces, one handsome strong built victoria with a handsome iron grey horse 14-1-2—5 years quiet in harness, believed sound, and harness, &c., &c. the property of W. PEARSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong grey Australian mare thorough bred 15-2, 8 years, goes in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with fixed coach box.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 chesnut Arab horse 14, hands, 9 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab pony goes well in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1901.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose] generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W. C.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested, Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

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IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

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MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
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Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£60,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balance above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING,

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 10th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes: 2,000 sold last year. Clean, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each ...	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Peterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernahan... ...	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divi.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,355
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	12 pr. ct.	1,25[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	52
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£80	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	190
Assur Yoorjee Mg. Ltd.	In all 3000 Shares of which 1029 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ltd		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bezonji Dadabhoy & M. Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Borsat Manfg. Co., Ld	2,720	600,000	500	Nil	170
Bombay Unlisted	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	Rs 125	1,580
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Cowasjee Nagreeh Mills	800	500	500	25	465
Colaba Land & Mills	4,920	700	...	all	520
Coorla Mills	...00	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	2215
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	730
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	676	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinguughat Mills	790	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulkeughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1800	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld					
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	330
Jamshedmanji Manufacturing Co	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1221-2
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	4,480	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Khardeah	2,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs95	280
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	13,000	250	250	65	700
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	600xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs35	450
Kopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs10	570
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	153
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	140
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	pr ct.	2,375
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,717½
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	35
Morarji Goculdass	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	pa 57
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	14,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	521
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	44
Ripon Mills	760	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,[illegible]	500	500	Nil	55
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	225
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	124
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	51
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venkateshwar Lakhmi shunker Mill Co. Ld	90,	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	1,[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs30	
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	600	...	4 pr. ct.	435
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	63
Bromlee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	3,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	425
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	167½
Khanagum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	400
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	215
Ahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	500	500	500	53	43
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	435
Mofussil C.	125	400	480	dvd Rs9.	395
Munmar M.	900	250	all	Nil.	550
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	155
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	300xd
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	900	00	20	
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1800
Sovereign Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1050
Surat City Press Co., Ld	200	250	250	Nil.	
Volkart	5;	200	all	1	125
	...	00	...	Rs 5	1090

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	96-14
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	112 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	100

THE "Straits Times" of 23rd July writes:—It is with much regret that we learn of the death at home of Mr. Arnot Reid, late Editor of the "Straits Times." The news was contained in a telegram from Glasgow, which arrived at Singapore the same morning. Mr. Reid first arrived at Singapore in October, 1888, when he took charge of the editorial department of the paper. He left Singapore for home via South Africa exactly a year ago. On reaching England he fell ill, and although but little of a personal nature has been heard of him since then, it is presumed that the first attack of illness was fatal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

NEW YORK, AUG. 5.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. to Continent	2,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·30
Do. do. Dec	7·40
Silver in New York	·58 3-9
New York exchange on London	4·87 3-4

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 77·2 per cent. It is reported that the crop is injured by draught generally. It is also reported that the crops injured by excessive rains in the Eastern States.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 7½ hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 5th August:—

Cotton	1,700 bales.
Wheat	6,011 cwts.
Linseed	5,532 „
Rapeseed	20,773 „
Gingellyseed	278 „
Poppyseed	3,897 „
Groundnuts	209
Castorseed	1,504 „
Rice	6,718 „
Myrabollams	208 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet, with a slightly easier tendency. The Bazaar were buyers of Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. for September, and after a small amount had been done, delivery at the rate was refused before the 15th September. Bills are very scarce, and we hear of now offering at current quotations. The Banks were closed for exchange business this afternoon on account of the death of the Empress Frederick. We quote for August delivery:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do France	169
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 96 11 for account and towards the close advanced to 96 14, at which rate a fair amount of business has been put through.

SHARES.

There is a steadier feeling in this market. Petits have improved to Rs. 1,717 1-2. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,255, Alcocks at Rs. 225, and Tapty Valley Railway at Rs. 435.

FREIGHT.

The market is dull, and in the absence of telegrams from England there is very little inquiry from buyers. A small business has been done for Liverpool and Hull in a steamer shortly due at 13s. 6d.; and bran has been booked for Hamburg at 14s. 3d for September loading.

SEEDS.

There is a steadier tone, and sellers are holding off. Linseed is a firm with some inquiry at Rs. 10-6. Rapeseed is steady with some demand for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-13. Poppyseed is firmer, and Rs. 8-15 has been paid. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 33-12.

COTTON.

The market is very steady for ready cotton, and there is a good inquiry from the local mills and from shippers to China and Japan. Sellers are asking higher prices on account of reduced stocks, and business is therefore restricted to a certain extent. The day's sales are estimated at about 2,000 bales. The Sutta market is firm owing to the Agricultural Bureau report, but there is very little doing in the new crop, shippers making absolutely no inquiry. The quotations are:—

Bengals, fully good	Rs. 108 15-25 Jan. 1903.
Khandesh do.	„ 173 do.
Broach M. G. good	„ 207 15-25 March 1902.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 5.

The City Line s. s. City of Delhi arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Co's. s. s. Bormida from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 9th instant (morning.)

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Mike Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 3rd instant.

AQUATIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

At the instance of Mr. W. S. McLauchlan, a naval committee, consisting of Lieutenant J. C. Powles, Lieutenant W. P. Koe, Lieutenant R. E. Stokes Rees, Mr. A. Rose, and others, was constituted for the purpose of organising aquatic sports and the holding of a "water gala" on Monday afternoon. The gathering was under the patronage of Captain George H. Hewett and the officers of H. M. S. Magdala lying in the Prince's Dock. The ship was gaily decorated with lines of flags and bunting for the occasion, and good accommodation was provided for the ladies and gentlemen invited. Owing to the exertions of Mr. McLauchlan, the Honorary Secretary, and of the gentlemen of the committee, the programme was carried out in excellent style. The string band of the Magdala was in attendance under the bandmaster, Mr. G. De Souza. Results:—

100 Yards Scratch Race—This was an easy win for McLauchlan, by five yards, G. Guyatt and E. Nicholls, being respectively second and third.

220 Yards Handicap.—McLauchlan was scratch and two of the competitors were allowed a start of seven seconds, but notwithstanding, Maclauchlan won the race by ten yards, G. Guyatt being second, and N. Gribble, third.

Diving Competition (six turns each).—E. Nicholls won first prize, G. Guyatt and A. Middleton tieing for second place.

100 Yards Handicap.—MacLauchlan did not start, N. Gribble won by about a yard, P. Lane and G. Voysey following him in the order named.

Mop Tournament.—This was an amusing contest; In the end E Nicholls proved victorious, R. Relly being placed second.

100 Yards Obstacle Race.—The competitors had to swim the course passing through a life buoy, climbing into a boat, dressing in duck suits, and finishing the fifty yards fully dressed. A. Middleton won by about three yards, E. Nicholls and P. Lane being second and third.

100 Yards Officers' Race.—Sub-Lieutenant Ward, R.I.M., 1; Lieutenant Carver, R.N., 2; and Sub-Lieutenant Mollet, R.I.M., 3. This was a keenly contested event, won by one yard.

The Greasy Pole.—This competition produced fall after fall, but at last the dock placed in a basket at the other end of the pole was secured by a Gunner.

There was also a 220 yards race for natives, in which prizes of the value of Rs. 14, Rs. 8, and Rs. 2 were awarded. These, and the prizes won in the events above stated, will be distributed this afternoon.

REMEMBERING the extraordinary flood which swamped Calcutta last September when 40 inches of rain fell in a single week, one is not surprised to find that the report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for 1900-1 is largely a record of ruin. A large part of the garden became a lake, and when the water subsided many trees were found to have fallen by their own weight unable to maintain any grip on the sodden soil, while others, though still standing, had likewise perished, in addition to the destruction of numerous shrubs and herbs—many of which it will be difficult to replace. Most of the the species which died were foreigners: some had been imported from Africa and America. The indigenous species, accustomed to the excessive moisture of the Gangetic delta, usually survived. By the way, it has been generally understood that the Sisal hemp plant is at a disadvantage as compared with the Agave commonly planted along Indian roadsides in that it does not stand flood, but in the present instance both species are stated to have been equally unaffected.

THE following rules have been made by the Governor-General:—"When any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when any accident occurs in or at a mine, causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the the mine shall give notice of the explosion or accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, by despatching to the magistrate of the district a notice in the form set forth within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such explosion or accident."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 4-6m., 3-59s. Low water, 9-35m., 10-24s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.,
Sale of the Diamond Mills, Commissioner's Office, High Court, 3 p.m.,
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-45p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two young panthers (Felis pardas) have been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. H. Wallinger from Ahmedabad.

THEFT OF UMBRELLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Davejee Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with stealing twelve dozen umbrellas, the property of his master Abdool Hoosan Giraj. The stolen property was valued at Rs. 150 and as stated in evidence traced from a shop in Joonaa Masjid, to the owner of which the umberellas had been sold. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Nicholas Raico, aged twenty-seven, a clerk employed in the Bombay Flour Mills, at Masagon and residing in Kasara Street. On Sunday about noon deceased got in a small flat-bottomed boat, kept for the purpose of cleaning the mill tank and began rowing it with one oar. When the boat was about ten paces from the bank, it suddenly capsized. Deceased shouted out for assistance and two men jumped in to his rescue. They righted the boat but could not find the deceased, who could not swim and was drowned. The police were informed and they dragged the tank, but could not recover the body. Next day the tank was again dragged and the body was recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of July the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,142; among them the number of new admission was 684; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	25	6	10	42
Vanias	73	16	21	110
Brahmins	81	13	38	132
Lohanas	18	3	11	32
Other Castes	251	31	87	769
Total	448	69	167	684

The average daily attendance was 101.

ROBBING A NEW ARRIVAL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Inspector Barker brought on remand and again charged Sherkhan Agakhan alias Shadekhan, and old offender, with stealing a cheque for Rs. 4,000, a silver watch and chain, and pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 255, belonging to Akbar Mahomed Khan. It appeared that the complainant, who is a dealer in horses, arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago from Australia, and put up at Bhindy Bazar Road. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 28th July, the accused, who lived in the same house, and who had formed an acquaintance with complainant, entered the latter's room, and having removed the property from a box, tied them up in a bandle. In the meantime complainant awoke, and seeing a man in the room, raised an alarm of thief. The accused ran downstairs, leaving the things behind. Complainant gave chase, neighbours came out, and the thief was secured by a policeman doing duty on the road. The cheque and watch and chain were found on his person. The remaining property was found tied up in a bundle near the staircase. The accused, who had a record of four previous convictions against him, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SOLDIERS AND THE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A portion of my letter which appears in your issue of to-day is omitted. Will you, therefore, permit me as it is material to my argument to supply the omission?

I would refer to the strike of the Scottish Miners in 1894. Unable to come to a settlement, the miners appealed to the Prime Minister to intervene. Mr. Gladstone, referring to the action of Lord Rosebery, in the English coal dispute of the previous year, in which both masters and men had requested him to arbitrate, said: "Both parties were then before the Government in one and the same attitude, whereas the telegram you sent me is written on behalf of one side only, and I doubt whether you would wish me to proffer any request to the Scotch coal owners concerned. But the main point of difference is this. We had in the English case full proof of repeated efforts at conciliation, by direct communication between the parties themselves and it was also apparent that their powers of obtaining a settlement by independent efforts were exhausted. On the other hand, these efforts had not been futile, for they had served to bring about approximations such as to afford a hopeful prospect if Government intervention in a limited capacity were introduced. I have not learned that an equal amount of such independent and local effort at agreement has been used in the Scottish case, and there is no proof before me that the power of such efforts has been exhausted. . . . I must remind you that the moral (much more so the physical) influence of an administration or of a single minister in such a matter is not an instrument to which it would be prudent to revert habitually, or upon the occurrence of difficulties which might otherwise surmountable. We should pause before assenting to use it.

It may be said that this was not a railway strike whereby the public were affected. While denying that the public were not inconvenienced in numerous ways, I would reply once again that in railway strikes in England the Government have maintained the same sound policy of non-intervention, though the public have been greatly inconvenienced. But the following quotation from Professor Jevons' work on "The State in Relation to Labour" will go further to show the correctness of my argument and the unsoundness of the Government attitude. "Next there arises," says Professor Stanley Jevons, "the higher question, how far the State ought to control individuals in their attempt at controlling each other. Even when we clearly perceive that the action of a corner or trades union is pernicious, it does not necessarily follow that the State would do well to intervene. In some cases evils are best left to work their own remedy, in other cases attempted intervention would only aggravate the evil." The scheme of the Government seems to come under this latter categorgy. The above quotations, however, serve to show the attitude of the English Government in such matters as these, and will help in making our position more clear.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. BALFOUR.

General Secretary Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India and Burma, Ltd.
Dhun Castle, 6 August.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The total city mortality during the week ending Friday last was 108, which appears to be a little higher than the last few weeks. It had never gone over one hundred during the last three months. The births registered during the same week were 80. Fever, on the whole, has a little subsided since the last two months, and the figure last week has come down to 69.

Rain, though commenced late this year, has made up the quantity which is usually due in the month of August. We have, by this time, more than 12 inches. This is considered to be one third of the average fall of the year. Bajri and jowari crops will be in abundance, but rice requires a large quantity of water.

At Viramgaum, some of the native officials of the Revenue Department have been suspended and some transferred by Government in order to facilitate the investigation of the charges of embezzlement of takavi money advanced by the Government for the benefit of the cultivators of this district. The sum said to have been embezzled amounts to more than Rs. 50,000. Rao Bahadhur Ramchander Ichashanker Vyas, District Deputy Collector, is conducting the investigations.

At a general meeting of the Municipality, which was held last Friday, the Councillors unanimously voted a gratuity in favour of Rustomji Dosabhai Kothawala, a Municipal servants retired after a service of more than 20 years.

The president of the Municipality received a letter from the Collector asking him to refund the sum of Rs. 1,400 to Government which, it is alleged, had been received by the Municipality in excess of the sum actually spent in the plague operations. The Secretary, after examining the accounts, made a report that no such sum was due to Government.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Takerlal Desai, L.L.B., read a paper on the "Life and Works of Dayaram the poet," under the auspices of the "Literary Society of Ahmedabad," on Saturday last. The lecture was full of such literary merits as was expected from the learned lecturer.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 5.

Akola—We are having light showers at intervals, which are very beneficial for the kharif crops.

AUG. 4.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall, 3 1-4 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy.

AUG. 5.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall, 40 cents. Weather cloudy.
Jalgaon.—Cotton crop in the Jalgaon district, and all the districts round about Jalgaon, is in a very flourishing condition.

AUG. 6.

Delhi.—Rainfall, 3·02 inches. Raining moderately throughout the district.
Kampti.—Rainfall, 1·44 inches. Weather showery. No more rain required.
Secunderabad.—Rainfall, 45 cents.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golabaria, Capt. W. Gray, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal and moderate monsoon with a heavy sea on the Malabar Coast. The steamer Clydesdale, Captain J. G. Sharpe, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from London via Karachi, had light to moderate winds and clear weather, thence to within 80 miles of Bombay heavy rain and a long high swell. The steamer Istrar, Captain J. McKay, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, met with strong monsoon with squally weather and high seas since passing Aden. The P. and O Co's steamer Lunda, Captain C. R. Dowell, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, encountered light monsoon and fine weather to Calicut, thence to Bombay moderate monsoon and squally weather with a westerly swell.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 6.

Tuesday:—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and the depression in south-west Punjab has intensified, and very steep gradients prevail this morning in north-west India. The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the Gangetic plain and Bengal, and the residual depression in east of Central India and adjacent districts has also intensified. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma coast, light rain in Bengal and Assam, light to moderate showers in the west Gangetic plain, and light to heavy rain in the west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Ludhiana has received five inches. Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Akyab, Dehra Dun and Murree three, Bahraich, Mainpuri, Umballa and Mussoorie, two; Delhi and Simla one. Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen on the west coast, the Central Provinces, Berar, and east Rajputana. Light rain has fallon in Central India, Gujarat and the east coast. Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi have received four inches, Mercara and Amraoti three, Khandwa, Kotah, Satna, and Chanda two, Rajkot, Nagpur, and Ajmere one. Conditions continue favourable for rain along the west of the Himalayas, submontane and east Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, west Gangetic plain, and Central Provinces, and for showers in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	74	71	67	35	72	91	63	93
Tuesday, 6th August	00	10	2	12	00	81	00	69
Total	74	81	69	47	73	52	64	62
Total fall to August, 6, 1900	43	01	51	41	49	67	49	93
Total fall to August, 6, 1899	23	62	25	35	31	16	28	41

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Monday, 5th August	1	75
Tuesday, 6th August	1	73

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·346	SE	5	97·6	81·9	84	...	10·46	+0·89
Sirsa	29·399	NE	M	93·3	80·1	93	0·65	3·67	−3·51
Delhi	29·424	E	2	85·2	76·5	91	1·22	11·08	−3·62
Agra	29·440	SE	3	93·5	80·9	91	0·01	8·59	−7·23
Cawnpore	29·445	Calm.	5	94·8	80·1	87	0·14	10··9	−4·22
Allahabad	29·421	W	4

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—July 22, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Lachlan Nicholson, The Yorkshire Regt. of a daughter.
RUBIE-KELLNER—July 6, at Agra, the wife of E Rubie-Kellner, of a daughter.
WAY—July 23, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of T A H Way, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHATTERTON—WILSON—August 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev J P Spencer, Alfred Chatterton, of the Madras Educational Service, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of W H Wilson, of the Presidency College, Madras.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—At Thanatpin, Lower Burma, Georgie, wife of A D Anthony, Assistant Engineer.
BERLIE—July 27, Catherine Mary Locke Berlie, Head Mistress, Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Egmore, Madras, at the age of 53 years.
CRAWFORD—July 23, at Glenlaoe, Mussoorie, of acute General peritonitis, William Crawford, Captain, Ordnance retired list, aged 72 years and 8 months.

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RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 13th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901— G I P R system..	3,82,669	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,139	2,38,322	2,773	3,14,234
Total....	4,55,808	9,57,968	10,504	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900— G I P R system..	3,33,880	7,32,606	1,674	10,80,350
I M R do ..	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,563	10,77,078	25,294	15,16,937
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+18,789	−12,300	−6,943	+29,456
	−7,546	−1,06,750	−7,847	−1,22,143

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th July 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,50,000	2,95,000	8,000	4,98,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	2,72,000	4,35,000	12,000	7,19,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,870	2,33,779	1,565	3,21,535
Per mile of Ry. do.	186	507	11	704
Total to corresponding date do.	2,74,161	7,85,198	9,095	10,66,454

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 98,505
Decrease to date 3,47,454

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1901, on 1641'33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	256	4	354
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks ...	1,55,960	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,016	6,238	5 83,31
Per mile of Ry. do.	65	289	4	353
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,07,057	4,75,016	6,238	5,83,311

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.
Decrease for the week..... Rs. 6,341
Do. to date..... .. 6,341

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE Empress Frederick of Germany has succumbed to a long standing complaint which she bore with characteristic fortitude. It is related that when she was a girl of sixteen, the sleeve of her muslin dress caught fire while she was sealing a letter and her right arm was very badly injured, the muslin being burnt into the flesh. She, however, did not utter a cry, her single thought being that her mother should not be alarmed. Throughout her sufferings from the painful malady which has at length proved fatal she displayed the same strength of mind. Yet like the late Queen Victoria she was a woman whose sympathies were of the keenest. Bismarck used to relate how on one occasion in 1870 when he handed the Crown Princess of Prussia, as she then was, a glass of water, she remarked to a waiting woman: "He has caused me as many tears as there is water in this glass." The reference was to Bismarck's war policy and the Iron Chancellor admitted that it was the influence of the Crown Princess and Queen Victoria that caused the bombardment of Paris to be long postponed. The relations between Bismarck and the Empress Frederick were never very cordial, and were often hostile, for the English Princess. Contrary to the general expectation when she married Prince Frederick William, never forgot she was an Englishwoman. It was the comment of Bismarck that while Prussian Princesses when they went abroad ceased to be Prussian, the Princess Royal of England brought her nationality with her. She was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 21st November, 1840. As a child she was the favourite of Baron Stockmar, the preceptor of the Prince Consort, and he considered her to be exceptionally gifted "even to the point of genius." Later on she was described as possessing a "statesman-like mind," and the Emperor Frederick III constantly spoke of his wife as "the ablest woman in Europe." The marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince was partly brought about by Baron Stockmar who saw in it a means of further strengthening the ties between England and Prussia created by the marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The betrothal was, however, not without romance and was associated with the giving and receiving of a piece of white heather. Although the late Empress remained throughout her life English in spirit, her sympathy for the German people was none the less keen and many beneficent movements in Germany owed their inception to her personal interest. Her influence was constantly exercised to preserve a good understanding between the two countries, and like the Prince Consort in England, she did not always find her position a bed of roses. Nevertheless she was successful in her efforts, and it was in bitterness of spirit when he found himself thwarted that Bismarck once observed: "She is in general a very clever person, but she should not interfere in politics." It is from his mother that Kaiser William has imbibed his regard for England and no doubt from her also he has inherited much of that independence of mind before which even the Iron Chancellor had to give way. To the regret which the death of the Empress Frederick has created throughout the British Empire is added sympathy for the Kaiser. Six months ago he stood by the side of King Edward in the great bereavement which plunged a world in mourning. To-day King Edward stands by the side of a nephew who now mourns a personal loss as deep as his own and his sympathy with his relative is the greater in that he at the same time laments he death of a favourite sister.

THE COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

THE Cooper's Hill Engineers have our fullest sympathy in their demand for fair-play from Government. The correspondence in the matter, which has drawn forth a certain amount of warmth from the Secretary of State is published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." In that correspondence, already summarised in our columns, the Engineers make out a very strong case. They place their grievances clearly and calmly before Government. Like many another public servant they have been misled and once again Government has failed to do the fair thing by its servants. Certain and definite inducements were held out to attract them and other suitable men to join the Royal Indian Engineering College. Promises were made to them which were not fulfilled and although they made representations on the subject to Government their grievances have not been redressed. If a servant failed to fulfil his part of the contract between them he would be allowed no latitude. If a soldier failed in time of war he would be shot down. Yet in naval, military and civil branches of the service there are men found to prove that Government has not fulfilled its own part of their contract. Only last week we found the Yeomanry with a grievance, and incidents are of frequent occurrence in every branch of the Public Service. If England were a third or fourth class power there would be little matter for surprise. If the engineers were working-men and not gentlemen they would go on strike, and works of public utility would be stopped. Irrigation, railways, drainage and water supply would be out of joint until the Government had decided to do its duty. What the engineers claim is that (*a*) adequate compensation be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each memorialist has been paid; (*b*) pensions be paid in sterling at two shillings per rupee; (*c*) adequate compensation be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion. Many memorialists appointed in 1878, also prayed they might be allowed the privilege conceded to men appointed previously of drawing furlough allowances, when paid in England, at the rate of two shillings per rupee. The passages in the prospectus, which form the basis of the claims, are as follows:—(*a*) Successful students will be appointed Assistant Engineers grade 2, the salary of which is Rs. 4,200, about £420 per annum. (*b*) Ten rupees are nearly equal to £1 sterling. The prospectus down to 1872 did contain the above particulars, and the prospectus of 1872 would cover men entering the College in that year and the department in 1875.

The Governor-General in Council, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, stating the case of the engineers, says that he considers it must be left to the Secretary of State to decide "in accordance with the full information which is doubtless in the records of the India Office, what were the exact terms of the prospectus, issued in each year and whether the conditions of the contract may be regarded as identical for all memorialists, that is to all students who entered the P. W. D. up to and inclusive of the year 1878." Two issues are then given: first, whether, as alleged by the memorialists, the prospectus must be taken as the basis of a contract with the Secretary of State, and second whether there has been a substantial failure to fulfil the promise held out to induce the memorialists to enter the public service. Regarding the first the Government of India considered that they were hardly in a position to form an opinion, and thought the matter must be left wholly to the Secretary of State's decision. As regards the second issue, they were unable to recommend that the prayer for adequate compensation for the depreciation in the gold value of the rupee should be favourably considered. On the point of the payment of pensions in sterling, the Government recommended that this point should be considered on its merits. In the matter of the memorialists' prayer for compensation for slow promotion they showed that their case was based on a leaflet issued with the prospectus showing what their prospects in India were likely to be. The Government of India held that the simplest and most satisfactory resolution of the whole question would be to allow all officers of the years concerned, who are still in the service, to draw their pensions on retirement in sterling at the 2s. rate. The Secretary of State's despatch in reply dated June 7th, rejected all the concessions asked for basing its objection on the decisions of various Secretaries of State, and discussed at length the vexed question of the prospectus. It was observed that none of the claims were new in substance, although they might not have been advanced before by all the memorialists, they had been brought forward by some of them, and by other members of the service at various times. Yet they had been dealt with by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State's predecessors. The telegram which led us to imagine that the Secretary of State had lost his temper with the Viceroy is somewhat misleading, as it referred to the special cases of two engineers' widows and not to the whole of the representations made. But in view of the manifest inability of the Cooper's Hill men to accept as final the decisions of former Secretaries of State, we must express disappointment that Lord George Hamilton gave the curt reply which is attributed to him instead of appointing a special Commissioner to enquire into and report upon the very real grievances which exist and which will tend to the deterioration of this most important branch of the public service.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

THE amendment of the Sovereign's Declaration upon accession to the throne seems to have been so successfully bungled that it has given little satisfaction to any of the sections of the community who have made it a point of controversy. The Select Committee of the House of Lords took out the most objectionable words of a declaration framed in an age when language, now archaic, was in pretty general use. But at the same time the Committee selected for special denunciation points of doctrine which are even held by a considerable section of the Church of England. In the Lords where the report of the Committee should have come up for consideration, it was not laid on the table. Nevertheless, the Archbishop of Canterbury was so dissatisfied with its form as published that he moved for it to be sent back to its framers. Several peers, only one of whom was a Catholic, supported him with interesting speeches. Earl Grey did not see the necessity for retaining a declaration which could with propriety be signed by the Emperor of China or the Mahdi. Viscount Landaff, while he thanked the Committee on behalf of the Catholics for removing the most offensive terms from the declaration, condemned it still as a bludgeon fashioned in the days of Titus Oates. But the proposed form, he asserted, misrepresented Catholic doctrine on an important point. The motion of the Primate, who objected that no Bishops were on the committee, threatened a defeat for the Government. But as opportunity would be given for proposing amendments to the Bill on the subject, he did not press his proposal. Reuter's telegrams of yesterday tell us that in the Lords the Accession Declaration Bill has been read a third time, but it is not likely to go any farther. If Reuter has correctly summarised the Prime Minister's remarks, Lord Salisbury in referring to the prospects of the Bill appears to have made a particularly inept statement. The message states that the Premier said it was evident that the Roman Catholics did not desire the withdrawal of the offensive words unless the declaration securing a Protestant succession was simultaneously withdrawn. The position of the Catholic community has been, however, differently stated by Cardinal Vaughan and the English Catholic Bishops. In a memorandum, recently issued, they very reasonably contend that there can be no excuse for retaining the declaration alluded to while the Empire is itself divided into a multitude of religious denominations and the Coronation Oath secures the adhesion of the Sovereign to "the Protestant reformed religion established by law." The Coronation Oath is sufficient security against the throne being occupied by a Catholic, and a formula which is a survival from the days of religious intolerance and persecution is condemned by everybody who is not a fanatical bigot.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

As the date for the first of the two annual fixtures between the European and Parsee cricketers of the Presidency approaches, speculation is rife as to the likely composition of the teams. Of the form of Poona players, lovers of the game have been able to gather that there are at least four players whose claims to a place in the Presidency team are particularly strong, but in the case of local players, unfortunately, the weather has been so much against cricket that none of them have been able to show their true form. We cannot recollect any season having been so much interfered with by rain, as out of eight Saturdays since the season opened play had to be abandoned on five. We would, however, remind the committee whose duty it will be to select the Presidency team that there are good cricketers in some of the out-stations in the Bombay Presidency whose claims would be worth considering. Our correspondent "R.," in our issue of yesterday pointed out that up-country cricketers consider themselves badly treated in connection with the Presidency matches, and judging from the way in which previous Presidency teams have been selected we must admit that their claims have only too often been ignored and that their grievance is well founded. Looking back on teams which have done duty for the Presidency in past years, we find that Bombay and Poona players have enjoyed a decided monopoly. This has been partly the fault of the system, as the selection committee is composed of Bombay and Poona cricketers, who are very often not even aware of the presence in the Presidency of good cricketers outside these two centres, with the result that the Presidency matches usually resolve themselves into a game between the European players of Bombay and Poona and the Parsees. There is, we think, a remedy for this, and if the cricket committees of the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas will invite one or two of the up-county players whose qualifications our correspondent "R." has been recently discussing to join the selection committee the claims of up-country players would then be fairly considered with, we fancy, good results.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

THIS week's reports on the season and crop prospects show that although rainfall has been pretty widely distributed in the Bombay Presidency, it is urgently wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak for autumn sowings and young crops. Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Kanara have almost completed autumn sowing, which in other districts are in progress. Rats, locusts and other insects have done damage in many localities. But so far their depredations have not been such as to cause alarm. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition, and is generally sufficient, except in parts where the deficiency is being met from takavi or charitable grants. Bombay still claims the bulk of the persons on relief works, but while Mysore and Baroda had higher figures this week Bombay reports a fall of over seven thousand. Prices of food grains have fluctuated but the relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same, except in Gujarat, where the price of bajri is below normal and that of juar about normal. Prospects in Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Burma are fairly good, but will be greatly improved by further rainfall, which, fortunately, there is every reason to expect. The Central Provinces, Assam, Berar, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Kashmir and Central India have no cause for complaint, but prospects in Mysore are only indifferent to fair, while the number of persons on relief has gone up by a bound from 216 to 2,639. The outlook in Baroda is not encouraging, owing to the depredations of rats, locusts, and caterpillars.

The annual golf week of the Royal Western India Golf Club will be held at Nasik from September 9th to September 14th.

THE conditions under which British subjects may proceed to Persia by the Nushki-Seistan trade route are published in the "Gazette of India."

MRS. AND MISS PEDRAZA beg to thank their numerous friends for their kind letters of sympathy and condolence on the death of Professor Pedraza, and regret in their heavy bereavement they are unable to reply individually to each.

THE will is published of the late Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive builder. The bulk of his fortune, estimated at 8,000,000 dollars, is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. Should the Museum not be able to accept the legacy as an endowment fund, the money is to go to other New York institutions. It is understood that the relatives of the deceased will contest the will.

A LETTER, dated July 1st, from the Custom House authorities, London, in reply to a Bristol merchant, says: "It is the intention of his Majesty's Government to invite Parliament to exempt from duty canned and bottled apricots and apricots pulp, except so far as these contain added sugar, in which case the sugar would be charged with the present sugar rate of duty. The exemption is to be retrospective to April 19th last, and duty paid on these goods from that date will be refunded."

PROFESSOR ZUMBUSCH, the Vienna sculptor, who is the author of the majority of the modern monuments in the city, has just completed a marble statue of the Emperor William I., which is intended to stand in front of Strasburg University. The Emperor is not represented as the Senex Imperator whom the present generation remembers, but as a powerful, strong man of middle age. He wears a uniform, part of which is, however, concealed under an ermine-lined cloak that flows to the ground. His head is covered by the Pickelhaube, surmounted by a horse tail. He holds a scrool in his right hand, and rests his left on the hilt of his sword.

A NAPLES, correspondent writes: At Afragola, a village near Naples, a young sailor, disapproving of the courtship of his sister by a mauvais sujet, and having in vain tried to put a stop to the affair, followed the couple the other day in the country lanes, and as soon as he caught sight of them fired two shots at them from his revolver. His sister, slightly wounded in the neck, fainted away with the fright, and her brother, believing he had killed her, threw himself upon her, weeping, kissed her, and then shot himself in the right temple. He fell dead upon the fainting girl's body. The lover had run away unhurt.

THERE are now no less than 188 estates under the Court of Wards in the North-West Provinces, with a total area of 3,128,172 acres, which is about four and a half per cent. of the area of the province, and a total rent-roll of 76 lakhs a year. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the annual review, and Sir Antony MacDonnell's remarks on the work of the past year are as usual pointed and searching. His Honour notices in the first place that the report is late, the excuse being that one estate submitted no report at all while another estate sent in accounts so inaccurate that they had to be omitted after all.

THE LOVE STORY OF MME. DE STAEL.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

IF there were many such guide-books as that which Mr. Gribbie has written on Geneva, guide-books would soon cease to be the synonyms for dryness and dulness. It is a volume every line of which is interesting; and many chapters are even fascinating. Indeed, it is a book which one cannot read at this time of the year, and in this weather, in London without a certain feeling of increased misery. There is something in the pages of Mr. Gribbie that makes Geneva live so clearly and so fully before you that your cheeks, burned and baked by the sultry weather of airless London, seem now and then fanned instead by that delightful and cool breeze that comes to you in Geneva from its fine broad lake; and that has something even of the snowy purity of Mont Blanc as it rises remote, isolated, and gigantic in the distance.

LITERARY LANDMARKS.

Mr. Gribble's plan is to mingle together the natural scenery, the historic records, and the lives and sorrows and loves and hates of the many brilliant and illustrious figures that have dwelt in the Geneva region. The Prisoner of Chillon, Jean Jacques, Rousseau, Mme de Warens, Voltaire, Byron, Shelley, Gibbon and Mme. Necker—all pass before you in succession; and there are many additional lights thrown on momentous episodes in the lives of these immortals.

It is one of these stories that I take out and make the subject of my article. I give it simply as a sample of the whole book, and as some guide to the many riches of history, biography, and the study of passion which one finds in such abundance in the volume.

MME. DE STAEL.

It is the love story of Mme. de Stael which I select. Here is a character which brings out the ironies of life as much as almost any character in history. All that Macaulay wrote of the contradictions and contrasts in the life and character of Byron might be repeated with regard to Mme. de Steal, with this addition—and it is not a small one—that the contradictions of man are never so flagrant as those of a woman. A man, illustrious by his genius, is rarely disturbed by the consideration of his personal appearance, and if he be successful in the great intellectual projects on which he has set his heart, he is usually—is certainly often—quite ready to take his small dose of sentiment in the shape of an excellent milch cow of a woman. The search after the ideal in sentiment is not often to be found in ambitious men.

THE CONTRASTS OF HER CHARACTER.

But Mme. de Stael was a woman to her finger tips. Gifted by nature with a literary genius which few men have ever attained and still fewer women, at one time the literary idol of all Europe—the precursor and pioneer beyond question of the New Woman, and thus hailed as an apostle and a creator—Mme de Stael lets it be plainly seen that all this meant much less to her than the power of attracting an enduring and faithful love from a man. She is one of the innumerable examples in the history of sentiment in which nature—the grudging and the envious thing—denies to a woman of great intellectual gifts those charms of face and figure and temperament which win and retain the affection of men.

Poor George Eliot—the greatest woman writer in our history—had a face that was so long and so pronounced in feature as to look in profile as much like the profile of a horse as the face of the Duke of Devonshire; and the history of her life—if it ever comes to be fully told, which is unlikely—will show that in the midst of all her glory she was haunted by the persistent and unquenchable desire of a woman to be loved for her own sake—that is to say, for her charms of person rather than for her charms of mind.

But George Eliot was an Englishwoman, with the impress of the Puritanism of the race always upon her; and she never dared to give free rein to her fancy after the Bacchantine fashion of the women of France—a life such as that of George Sand, or even of Mme. de Stael, would have been impossible to her. She did break through the conventions in one case; but she atoned by trying to make herself as drably respectable as she could in her irregularity, and by writing books in which the lapse from the conventional was made always the beginning of appalling remorse and inevitable tragedy. Mme. de Stael had many points of resemblance to George Eliot; but she was not thus trammelled in her passions or her convictions.

WAS SHE BEAUTIFUL?

Had Mme. de Stael any pretensions to beauty at all? Yes; for she had magnificent eyes—sparkling with the inner radiance of genius and of passion, which were the roots of her being, and she had long, black linglets; so that she must always have been a striking figure; and when her face was lit up with those dazzling eyes, and when there poured forth from her lips that Niagara of poetry, philosophy, and sentiment which at once deafened and delighted her hearers, she must have looked a very inspired being.

Moreover, she had certain points of beauty. She had very fine shoulders and a beautiful bust; and it is known that she never denied the world the full opportunity, in the decolletee dress of the time, of gazing on these beauties. But with all that, the face must have been distinctly unprepossessing. I have her portrait before me in this book of Mr. Gribble; it is distinctly and unmistakably ugly. The nose is long and rather coarse; the lips are heavy and rather coarse; and she has a jaw almost masculine in its strength. In short, there is a certain masculinity about the whole face which makes it entirely lacking in the softness, the roundness, and the helplessness which are, after all, the chief attractions of a woman to the ordinary man.

BODY IN CONFLICT WITH SOUL.

Again, by the singular irony of nature, this hard-featured and masculine-looking woman, with her more than masculine genius, was ardent in passion and hungry always for man's love and admiration. It was that painful contrast one so often sees sensibility, vanity, the greed of love in a body that is devoid of most of the qualities that attract love and admiration. And throughout all Mme. de Stael's writings there is the constant wail of this singular and corroding contrast between her desires and the realities of her life.

Married when she was still a girl—when people were still raving over her as an infant prodigy—to a man for whom she had not a particle of affection, and who was considerably older than she, Mme. de Stael found herself in the mad whirlpool of the French Revolution, and her own inner life underwent the same convulsion as that of the nation to which she belonged. Among the leaders of the Revolution was Narbonne—singularly handsome, very brilliant, very daring, and with that supreme contempt for women which the lady-killer so often has.

It was on this unpromising material that Mme. de Stael tried her first experiment in the region of sentiment. She inspired his speeches; she plotted and counter-plotted for him, and as this was a time when the guillotine was the end of the game, and heads were the stakes, love was the companion often of death. Indeed, but for Mme. de Stael, Narbonne would certainly have perished on the scaffold; but the faithful and adoring woman hid her lover in her house, watched over him, nursed him, helped him to fly; not counting the cost. When Narbonne got to England with a whole skin, he soon forgot the black-haired, full-lipped, and coarse-featured woman who had been his saviour; and when she, in the eagerness of her affection, took the then long journey to England to see him, her reception was so cold as to leave her no illusions as to the transience of Narbonne's passion. Years after she wrote of another man: "He has the manners of M. de Narbonne—and a heart."

BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

"A woman's glory," she wrote on another occasion, "is but the splendid mourning over her dead heart." This was the woman that one day, in driving from Lausanne to Coppet—the home near Geneva which Mme. de Stael inherited from her father—Benjamin Constant met. Here was the coming together of two people suited by nature to extraordinarily attract and at the same time to thoroughly torture each other.

Benjamin Constant is one of the most interesting figures in French history—far more interesting, indeed, than important. He was handsome, he had brilliant conversational powers, he was a great orator, he had some keen political sense; and he has written one of the best novels in the French language. His life was a succession of grand passions; but they were all unhappy, transient, leaving little behind but disgust in him and bitterness in others. It was a singular mischance that brought two such beings as he and Mme. de Stael together.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Empress Frederick is dead.

The end of the Empress Frederick was quiet and she was conscious to the last.

The Emperor William and the whole family were present except Prince Henry, who has gone to Cadiz to meet the China Squadron.

His Majesty King Edward is still at Cowes and proceeds to London to-morrow and to Germany on Wednesday.

[The Empress Frederick (Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, the Princess Royal of England), was born on Nov. 21, 1840, and was married to the late Emperor Frederick III of Germany, who was then Crown Prince, on January 25, 1858, and had seven children, of whom the eldest is the present Emperor William II.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The English, German, and French papers have long articles dwelling upon the virtues and tragic life of the deceased Empress Frederick.

The English and German Press refer to the common mourning again uniting the two peoples.

THE PERIOD OF OFFICIAL MOURNING.

SIMLA FESTIVITIES PUT OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug 6.

It is not yet known here what period of official mourning will be appointed in consequence of the death of the Empress Frederick, but six weeks is the most probable duration. Meanwhile the dinner and small dance, which were to have taken place at the Viceregal Lodge on the 8th instant, have been put off and the entertainment which was to have been given by the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer to-night, is postponed.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

In consequence of the death of Empress Frederick flags are flying half-mast on all the Government offices, and several private firms, Fort William, etc.

POONA, Aug. 6.

The flags at Government House, Ganeshkhind, the Council Hall, and the residences of other officials, were lowered to half-mast and the cricket match, Kathiawar versus Ganeshkhind, was abandoned.

LATER.

The dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, which was fixed for the 8th instant, has been postponed, and all other public functions at Ganeshkhind will be held over. Also the party at Sir Robert Low's for to-day and to-morrow has been put off.

Official mourning will last for three months.

SIGNS OF MOURNING IN BOMBAY.

At the Bombay Secretariat, yesterday, the flag was hoisted half-mast high on account of the death of the Empress Frederick of Germany. Flags also floated at half-mast at the German, Danish, and other Consulates in the City, the offices of the Bombay Port Trust, the Florio-Rubattino Co., the Army and Navy Stores, the Royal Indian Marine Dock-yard flagstaff, as well as the Government and merchant vessels now lying in Bombay harbour.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION BILL.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Accession Declaration Bill was read a third time.

Lord Salisbury, in referring to the prospects of the Bill, said it was now evident that the Roman Catholics did not desire the withdrawal of the offensive words unless the declaration securing a Protestant succession was simultaneously withdrawn.

They were, he said, not entitled to complain whatever happened.

It is understood the Government will drop the Bill and not renew it next year.

THE CHINA TARIFF.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said the Government approved the proposals to include in the China 5 per cent. tariff articles which are now free except rice and cereals.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTACK ON A REFUGEE CAMP.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Boer Commandant Fouche has attacked the Aliwal refugee camp. All the 689 male refugees, with the exception of four, declined to join his commando.

PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

Lord Kitchener cables that Colonel Goold Adams has returned from his inspection of the refugee camps in the Orange Colony and reports that the people are satisfied, and that the peace movement is spreading rapidly in the camps.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified that applications for copies of the form prescribed for the South African medal be made to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the command concerned.

A list of 245 Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have been granted medals for distinguished conduct in the field in South Africa is published in Army Orders received by the last mail.

Bombay Arrivals, August 6.—Morgan, 2nd Lt., Bengal, South Lancashire Regt., on leave from Pachmarhi.

Fox, 2nd Lt., Bengal, 1st Royal Scots Fus., on leave from Allahabad.

Davidson, Lt., Bom., The Black Watch, on duty from Kamptee.

Laughlin, Lt., Bom., M. Bhil Corps, on leave from Sirdarpore.

Departures, August 5.—Wither, Lt., I. M. S., 26th Madras Infantry, on duty to Zomba, B. C., Africa.

Buist, Lt., Punjab, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave from Hoti Mardan.

Chichester, Capt., Punjab, 28th Punjab Infantry, on leave to Wano.

Duncan, Capt., Bom., The Royal Scots, off leave, to Poona.

Laughlin, Lt., Bom., M. Bhil Corps, off leave, to Sirdarpore.

Steen, Lt., Beng., 14th Bombay Infantry, off leave, to Sangor.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS vs. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

Yesterday evening a match between these teams was played on the Cooperage. The ground was in a very bad state and just after the game started a heavy shower of rain fell. The play was pretty even, but towards the close of the second half the Oxfords secured a goal and ran out winners by the single point.

CONCESSION TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS IN CHINA DURING WINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Government of India have decided to allow the families of officers and departmental subordinates who are in China for the winter, in any case where it may be desired, to proceed to Peking, Tientsin, Tongshaw, Shan-hai-kwan and Shanghai. They will be granted passages in the transports going to China, provided accommodation is available.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP GWALIOR DISMANTLED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Hospital Ship Gwalior has now been dismantled of her hospital fittings and, under her former name, "Zebergia," will shortly sail with coolies to the Mauritius.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this authority was held yesterday evening at the offices, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rubsch presiding. There were also present Sir Balchandra Krishna, Colonel Sinclair, Messrs E. Eray, Sassoon J. David, F Mactae, J. Willcocks, D. E. Wacha, F. C. Remington, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, and the Secretary, Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

THE MARINE LINES ESTATE.

The Government in resolution No. 4133 dated 18th July 1901, General Department, sanctioned the appropriation of the Marine Lines Estate, partly for building purposes and partly as an open space. The Board recorded the letter from the Government and the Collector was asked to value the land in terms of the 67th section of the Act.

APPLICATION FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Board considered a formal application from the Archbishop of Bombay for the lease of building sites Nos. 8, 9 and 10 on the Wodehouse Road Plot which the Board ultimately granted.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Government in their Resolution No. 4181, dated 22nd July 1901, directed the Special Collector, under the Land Acquisition Act to take order, for the acquisition of Land required for Scheme No, II. The Board recorded the letter from the Government and directed the Special Collector accordingly.

THE AGHIPADA CHAWLS.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with a notice moved that the Engineer be requested to report as to why the Agripada Chawls that should have been ready last November for occupation were not yet ready and to fix the responsibility for the delay.

The Chairman said he had already asked the Engineer about the report that Dr. Viegas desired, and the Engineer's reply was to the effect that in those chawls nearly sixteen rooms were already occupied. As to the delay the chairman said the cause of it was the trouble about the drainage.

Dr. Viegas still pressed for the report stating the period of delay had extended for nearly six months.

On a division Dr. Viegas's motional was lost.

THE CONDITIONS OF LEASES.

Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy made an application for the lease of building site No. 5 on the Wodehouse Road Plot.

The chairman said that hitherto the arrangements had been that at the end of their lease, the lessees had to make over buildings without any kind of compensation. But this was now altered and the Government had sanctioned the omission of certain conditions.

Many members expressed their satisfaction at the concession made by the Government.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 27th July 1901 there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States. The fall was satisfactory throughout Khandesh, in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, and in the western talukas of Nasik, Poona and Satara, but light elsewhere. Since the end of the week good falls have been reported from the greater part of Gujarat, four talukas of Nasik and Ahmednagar, three of Sholapur, two of Khandesh and Satara, and one of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. The prices of staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar, elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The number relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	268,709	264,705
Dependants	50,293	49,038
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	150,315	156,715

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Ahmednagar by 1,637, in Bijapur by 908, Sholapur by 549 and in Khandesh by 3, while in other districts they have decreased as follows:—Kaira, 12,040; Ahmedabad, 2,140; Panch Mahals, 1,777; Poona, 604; Broach, 452; Dharwar, 382; Satara, 112; Nasik, 84; Belgaum, 45.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-house have decreased in Ahmednagar (692), Kaira (329), Surat (128), Poona (120), Broach (81), and Dharwar (19), while they have increased in the other districts. The following relief works were started during the week:—

Ahmednagar.—Improvement to the Kolhar-Bari Road, Camp Khandgaon, Belgaum, Nipani-Mahalingpur Road; Gokak-Nargund Road. Five large works were closed in Kaira during the week. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been made for small works in the Ahmednagar district.

RETURNS RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2,965	29 5
Bombay	312,972	14,2351	462,307
Central Provinces	210	3,631	3,=22
Total British Provinces	313,192	155,838	469090
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	187	187
Central India States	5670	1096	6676
Hyderabad	6842	2931	9763
Baroda	20.21	979	2990
Bombay Native States	37295	4944	42279
Mysore	216	..	216
Total Native States	70,644	18,437	c9071
Grand Total	383 837	174,325	5 8161

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	2951	2953	— 12
Bombay	226162	135333	451595	— 7108
Central Provinces	...	3605	3605	+ 217
Total British Provinces	299162	161591	461753	— 7337
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	186	186	— 1
Central India States	5186	308	5454	— 1222
Hyderabad	6052	2811	8863	— 869
Baroda	22384	9974	32398	+ 2118
Bombay Native States	38008	4266	42265	— 10
Mysore	2659	..	2659	+ 2123
Total Native States	74184	17645	91819	— 2743
Grand Total	373346	179226	553572	— 4589

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members:—

II.—Papers to be Presented to the Council:—31 petitions and letters from the President of a public meeting held at Sitara regarding Bill No. IV of 1901; a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 and the substance of 549 vernacular petitions regarding the same.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1901: a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1901-1902.

IV—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—Second Reading.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS FOR THE "TWELFTH"

PHILLIPS'S NO BALL RULING.

AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

PROSPECTS OF SHAMROCK II.

LONDON, July 19.

The prospects for the coming shooting season in Scotland are slightly better than they were at this date last year. The coveys in most districts appear to be somewhat more numerous, while broods show a larger average of young birds—that is where the absence of water has not told against them. Except for parts of Caithness, Ross, Inverness, Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfarshire the grouse are uniformly strong and healthy, and there should be no "cheepers" on the opening day. There were few second nestings this year, thanks to the favourable spring and early summer weather. In the districts named, however, grouse disease is more or less prevalent—some say from overstocking—and in all these instances gunners should not on any account spare powder. It is undoubted that on a very large number of Scotch grouse moors the stocks are too heavy for the extent and conditions of the ground, but as long as disease keeps away, sportsmen are naturally loth to reduce the stocks to proper limits. Still, one cannot have good sport and too many birds, though, after all, one cannot tell what may happen between now and August 12. The only danger that sportsmen have now to fear is rain; one severe thunderstorm, with water-courses dried up as at present, would destroy more birds than could be spared on the heaviest stock moors, but possibly, as thunderstorms have been so rare this year so far, they may graciously keep out of the way till the young grouse and partridges are well able to take care of themselves on the wing. Partridges themselves have done remarkably well everywhere this year, and promise to be a healthy and numerous crop, while wild pheasants have also taken every advantage of the favourable weather. Hand-reared pheasants are more numerous in the broods than last year, and sportsmen anticipate a good time with the longtails should no untoward circumstances intervene.

Wild fowl, in both Lowlands and Highlands, according to most keepers and shepherds' reports, are to be more numerous this year than last, while red deer in the Highlands are also more numerous than usual, with the inevitable result of a too plentiful result of poorer heads, antlers showing no improvement. The deer, however, are in fairly good condition of health and haunch, the winter and spring having been on the whole favourable. Vegetation, however, has not been in the best of form since the beginning of May, and that, too, has told against the stags so far as heads are concerned.

On the whole—taking high and low ground game together, fur with feather—the coming season promises to be an improvement on last year's, grouse should show a better average of brace in the days' bags on most moors in Scotland, while deer stalkers, though they will have plenty scope for thinning out, should succeed in bringing down one or two good heads in practically all the forests.

Over England, it is interesting to note that 1901 promises to be a record year among grouse, partridges, and pheasants. The two latter, in the South of England districts, have seldom been in better form or numbers, while the grouse coveys on the great Yorkshire moors are everywhere larger and more numerous than last year on the same date. As already said, much now depends on the class of weather prevailing between now and the Twelfth. A continuance of the present drought, as much as a heavy thunderstorm coming on suddenly during the drought will spell disaster; with moderate rainfalls, however, the season for all classes of winged game should give every satisfaction to the most exacting of sportsmen.

The "Melbourne Age" commenting upon the action of Phillips in no-balling Mold, writes:—The firm stand previously taken by Phillips in "calling" doubtful deliveries was warmly approved by English cricket authorities, and it is just possible that thus encouraged he has been overdoing it. On his suggestion the M.C.C. Committee added to the laws of cricket a rule under which the umpire standing at square leg may, if not satisfied with a bowler's delivery, call "no-ball." It is generally admitted to be an undesirable innovation, and has not yet been practised in Australia, while in England none of the leading umpires except Phillips himself on rare occasions will put into force. Sometime ago, when Phillips, standing at square leg, no-balled Tyler, of Worcestershire, Walter Wright, umpiring at the bowler's end, was so incensed that he declined to add a seventh ball, as he not only resented the use of the new rule, but considered that Tyler's delivery was perfectly fair. The umpire who, in the case of Mold, has expressed his disagreement with Phillips's ruling, is C. E. Richardson, of Leicester, one of the umpires officially appointed by the M. C. C. Committee to act in county matches. The want of proper definition of a throw has led to endless trouble in connection with bowling, and will continue to do so until the English authorities make the meaning of the term less ambiguous. Our contributor, "Mid-On," some time ago pointed out that with such wickets as are now played on, both in England and Australia, a bowler might reasonably be allowed to do any thing that is possible with his wrist, and that the bowling difficulty might be minimised by making the law simply read:—"The ball must be delivered with the bowler's elbow rigid, otherwise the umpire at the bowler's end shall call "no-ball." Already the laws of cricket and the conditions under which the game is played unduly favour the batsmen, who could not reasonably object to the bowler being allowed full use of wrist action, provided the elbow were kept rigid.

A veteran yachtsman of a New York club, when sailing a race, was wont to beseech his yacht not to grow tired. He declared that very frequently when she had started out for her day's run at a speed which promised to leave all competitors far in the rear she suddenly became weary and began to creep along like a winded runner. There is something in this all experienced yachtsmen will recognise. Now, if ordinary yachts grow tired, what is to be said of cup challengers and cup defenders, which are raced without mercy throughout a long season? Small wonder, indeed, if they become so weary that when the great events arrive they have lost their pristine speed and proceed through the "multitudinous seas" with a decorum suitable to exalted rank, but not desirable in the yachting world. If any person is curious to study this phenomenon of yachts becoming weary, the present season will afford him excellent opportunities. Shamrock II started off immediately after her launching at a pace which struck terror to the hearts of the yachtsmen of this country. Under her working canvas mainsail, jib, and staysail she reeled off 12 knots an hour with the ease of a lady of fashion out for a morning stroll in her garden. If she had put on her jibtopsail and her clubtopsail she would certainly have made 14 knots and a show of the press boat.

As for Shamrock I., which made 17 knots an hour while crossing the ocean and grew so tired in doing it that she could not keep up with the procession after she arrived here, she was almost as speedy as her younger sister. But she, too, will grow tired as the season advances. Constitution began her career under three lower sails in a very light breeze, and promptly passed the press tug, which, according to the indisputable testimony of its captain, was making something like 10 knots. Again, when she pushed her long nose into open water, Constitution romped off at the pretty rate of 12 knots an hour. And, finally, came Independence, a shovel-nosed, flat-bottomed, slab-sided slipper of a craft, not to be outdone by any Watson or Herreshoff curves that ever were laid down. And Independence scratched off a record of 13 1-2 knots an hour in Massachusetts Bay. Now, in the course of time some of these yachts will come together. And in a free run of ten miles with a quartering wind along the leg of a triangle they will manage to grind out a record of 56 or 57 minutes, which is not quite a 12-knot gait, and that, too, on their best point of sailing. It cannot be that skippers of these yachts or captains of tugs can be mistaken as to their present speed. No, they just grow tired in the course of the season. That is the secret of the whole matter.

The death of Robert Carpenter, the veteran cricketer and umpire, will be regretted by all lover of the summer sport and others. Although in his 71st year he was umpire last week in the Liverpool and District v. Cambridge University match, but, being unwell, he returned home on Thursday, only to breathe his last two days later.

Robert Carpenter was twenty-seven years of age when he played in his first match at Lord's for the United England XI. against the England XI. on June 7 and 8, 1858. His debut was most successful, as in the first innings he was top score with 45 out of 155, and although he failed to contribute more than a single in the second venture, he was largely instrumental in his side's victory by four wickets. He was the finest exponent of purely back-play probably that has ever lived. A powerful hitter, with great caution and self-possession, he was rarely enticed out to a ball, although at times he hit well to all parts of the field. His favourite stroke was to square-leg. His highest score was made in July, 1865, when, playing for All-England against Yorkshire at Sheffield, he compiled a grand one hundred and thirty-four. One of his best seasons was in 1857, when he played in 35 first-class matches, and aggregated in 61 completed innings 1,227 runs, being a dozen times not out. Of late years he followed the profession of an umpire, in which capacity he officiated in county matches until his eyesight failed him a few year's ago, since when he has been chiefly connected with Cambridge University fixtures. He was the father of H. Carpenter, the popular Essex professional.

Last week was not one of any great importance in the county championship competition. Four matches only were played—of these three were finished. The Sussex v. Leicestershire match at Hastings, which had to be drawn, was noteworthy for consistent high scoring, and it was probable would have been inconclusive even if rain had not prevented play on Saturday. Dr. Macdonald, a new recruit for Leicester, scored his first century in a match of importance. Of the match between Worcester and Yorkshire it is almost unnecessary to write. The Yorkshire Relish overpowered the more delicate flavour of the Worcester Sauce, and the Midlanders are seeking another "recipe from a famous physician." I should rejoice if they could find one. Lancashire had their revenge upon the Somerset men, gaining an easy victory and strengthening their position in the championship table.

The event of greatest importance in the cricketing world during the week was the no-balling of Mold in the match at Manchester by the umpire Phillips. The whole controversy rests upon what constitutes a throw, and upon this vital point the rules of the M.C.C. are silent. Every umpire is left to use such discretion as Heaven and his knowledge of human nature may have given him. This does not work out satisfactorily, and the suggestion is now made that the M.C.C. should consider the matter and attempt to define what a throw is. I pity the committee charged with this delicate task, but some action of the kind is necessary. It is known that the majority of the captains of the county teams held that Mold, and others, did practise "throwing"—not deliberately, but motive counts for nothing in a matter of this kind. A bowler should be like Cæsar's wife, and as Mold—we confine ourselves to the Lancashire bowler, but there are other notorious cases—is not above suspicion, is not that sufficient justification for the action of the umpire in calling "no ball." Consider the rule of the M.C.C.:—

48.—If either umpire be not satisfied of the absolute fairness of the delivery of any ball he shall call "No ball." The umpire is not even called upon to decide definitely that the ball is unfair; if there is the slightest doubt about the delivery, he is to no-ball. Phillips has issued a statement on the matter, excellent alike in tone and substance. He points out that, as every one admits, he acted to the best of his judgment, and pertinently adds that either his judgment of absolutely fair bowling must be seriously at fault—in which case he ought not to be allowed to continue umpiring—or if the law is too exacting it ought to be repealed. There is the third alternative of defining the law. In the meantime I believe that the fast bowlers would lose little or nothing of their effectiveness in so distinctly modifying their action as to leave no doubt as to the fairness of their deliveries.

Two features marked the Gentlemen v. Players' match at the Oval—the skill which Dr. Grace once more displayed in defending his wicket against some of the finest bowling in the country, and the magnificent innings of 247 made by Robert Abel for the Players. Like "W. G.," Abel is something of a veteran, but the day when his powers will begin to fade seems far distant. The bowling he had to meet was not very good it may be, but it proved quite good enough for the majority of his colleagues. Deduct Abel's score and the other ten men (with the help of 36 extras) only made 227, which, considering that the team included such men as Carpenter, Lockwood, Quaife, Hayward, Lilley, Wrathall, and Trott, is nothing to boast about. The comparative success of More, the Dark Blue amateur, was pleasing. He took four wickets for 90 runs, whilst Jephson with his lobs took three for 60 (including Abel's). The best side won—and won handsomely by ten wickets—the totals being: Gentlemen, first innings, 283 (Grace 57); second innings, 213; Players, first innings, 474; second innings, 22 for no wicket.

The uncertainty of cricket has been well exemplified this year in the matches between Yorkshire and Somersetshire. Until yesterday, Yorkshire had not lost a county match since 1899, whereas the Western county has never been very prominent in the competition for the Championship, and at present holds only a very modest position in the list; yet, when the two counties met in May, the Champions only just managed to win by a single wicket, and yesterday, Somersetshire beat them by the heavy margin of 279 runs. Despite this defeat, Yorkshire still appears to be in little danger of losing the Championship, but the reverse at Leeds proves—though the proof is unnecessary—that the most unexpected things may happen at cricket. The match which terminated yesterday supplied in itself abundant evidence of the curiosities of the game. In the first innings Somersetshire was disposed of for the small total of 87, and on the Yorkshire side the principal batsmen made only a very few runs, but their shortcomings were compensated for by the regular bowlers, Hailey, Hirst, and Rhodes, who made 93, 61, and 44, respectively. At the beginning of the second innings nothing seemed more unlikely than the defeat of the Northern county, but Mr. Palairet, Mr. Phillips, Braund, and others punished the Yorkshire bowlers with a freedom to which they have been quite unaccustomed, and then Lord Hawke and his colleagues broke down in the most unaccountable style, with the result already stated. There is no doubt that Somersetshire's success, though it may have no important result upon the contest for the Championship, adds interest to the struggle, since it shows that there is just a possibility that the expected will not happen.

MEMS.

Thirteen of the yearlings bred by Lord Rosebery at Mentmore have been offered for sale at Newmarket and ten of them sold for 4,190 guineas.

In the professional golf tournament promoted by the Lytham and St. Anne's Club yesterday, James Braid beat Harry Vardon by 2 and 1; and J. H. Taylor beat James Kinnell by 4 and 2. Then, in the final match Braid beat Taylor by 3 and 2. Every hole was halved except the fifth, sixth, and ninth, which Braid won; and in playing the bye the seventeenth was halved and Taylor only took the last one. The scores of the two players were 74 and 76, respectively.

It is understood that "Yorkshire v. the Rest of England" will be the match played at Lord's on Thursday, September 12, and following days, in aid of the fund being raised for the widow and family of the late Mr. William Yardley. The original intention was to play Lord Hawke's XI. v. Mr. W. G. Grace's XI., but the change is decidedly one for the better.

At the Royal Irish Y. C. regatta at Kingstown, yesterday, "Tutty" beat "Nevada," and "Balaena" beat "Magdalen."

At Ranelagh, Oxford University defeated the Subalterns of the 2nd Life Guards, after playing extra time, by three goals to two, the Rajah of Kuch Behar hitting the winning goal. And at Hurlingham a team of Yeomanry beat the bone club by 7—1.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 5.

The monsoon progresses most favourably in the greater part of the District: even those tracts where there has not been enough rain for the early sowings must, with reasonable luck, manage to get in with the autumn operations which will soon begin, and as the *rabi* crops constitute by far the greater portion of the harvests in these parts in ordinary years, *kharif* being more or less a luxury, there is every indication that we shall come off well out of this monsoon.

But alas! we're no sooner out of one mess (in fact we aren't even quite clear of it) than we find ourselves in for another. The old enemy, plague, has put in his appearance again, starting operations at a hamlet adjoining the Hotgi railway station. The disease appears to have been imported from Sangli State in May and to have lain low incubating until the middle of July when it proceeded to declare itself in the most unmistakable fashion. Since then there have been some forty attacks or suspicious cases, with about half that number of deaths, and this in a small population of 450. The hamlet was evacuated as soon as a camp could be constructed, and the next few days will show whether the measures taken have been successful or whether we are in for another big campaign. So far, fortunately, the few persons who were able to leave the infected spot for Sholapur or other places have been traced, and although in a few cases they developed symptoms, and even died of the disease, they had been followed up so promptly that they were unable to harm their surroundings. The secret of the success in tracing fugitives probably lies chiefly in the fact that the village officers of Hotgi have really exerted themselves. They first brought the outbreak to notice and have done yeoman service ever since. In cases of this sort the village officers, with local knowledge, which cannot be acquired by the higher authorities, choose, as they often do, to use it to hoodwink rather than to help those whose business it is to conduct operations, these operations are almost bound to fail. If the present epidemic is nipped in the bud, it is to be hoped a fitting reward will be bestowed on the village officers of Hotgi for their loyal co-operation.

"What to do with our beggars" is one of the local questions of the day. The place swarms with them, mostly able-bodied persons who can dig, but unfortunately to beg are not ashamed, and who prefer the latter means of livelihood to the former. Sholapur, Pandharpur and Barsi are full of these gentry; until recently the police used to run in a small proportion of them to the poor-houses in those towns, where they were fed for a while, and then drafted under an escort to the relief works. But they always came back again and all the labour and expense were in vain. So now able-bodied beggars are not admitted to the poor-houses any more, and as a natural and unavoidable consequence they infest the towns worse than ever. They don't bother the dwellers in bungalows much; but pity the poor Bania who has a crowd of them round his shop all day long! Of course if the Bania is *panch* assembled, resolved to give them no more charity, the question would settle itself, but I fear the solution will not be so easily arrived at, for charity, as the good Hindu understands it, is a too deeply rooted institution to be capable of such summary treatment. And we can hardly expect the trading community at large to follow the example of a Parsee merchant who fenced himself and his premises about with prickly-pear, thereby effectually keeping the over-importunate ones at a respectful distance!

Sholapur was not unrepresented at the meeting in the Town-Hall in Bombay, but only one representative, and he not a native of these parts, got in a speech. I don't know of any "poor Kunbis" having been imported from here for the occasion: Kolaba was so much handier.

Gaiety has been greatly to the fore with us lately: What do you say to a circus, a biograph, a magician and a dance all in one month? The circus, whose proprietor is apparently a millionaire rejoicing in the name of Chatre, was well patronised and a real success. The biograph was, as biographs generally are, entertaining, but the learned Professor who Engineers the show would, I think, be well-advised in excluding one item which was vulgar without being funny. As for the Magician, I only saw him in private life (distributing his hand-bills), and he really didn't look very different to a common ordinary human: as according to the said hand-bills "every hall and theatre in the old and new world has been crowded to excess to witness" his *tamasha* I thought that with its limited accommodation the Railway Institute would be even more uncomfortable and so I stayed away. The Railway dance would have been more of a success, I am told, had it not been for some little disagreement materially affecting the numbers attending it.

We have had cricket also, and in a match between Europeans and Others "versus" Natives, the former were successful on the first innings. I won't give the scores firstly because other stations would be so jealous and secondly because I haven't got them.

There was a tremendous fire in the town on Saturday morning. The theatre had, it appears, been let for three months for the purpose of storing a very large quantity of cotton yarn. This had barely been insured with a European firm for the sum of two lakhs when the fire took place. About a third of the stuff was eventually saved, but even so it was a bad business. The theatre, which is pretty well done for, was, it is understood, not insured.

NOTES FROM SATARA.

The prospects for this season's harvest have been considerably improved by good rain during July. Early crops are now certain to be at least moderately good in most parts. Only in the extreme south of the district, near Sangli and Miraj, there is a small area in which good rain has not yet fallen.

The station is very much reduced in size this year, as the detachment of the 2nd Welsh Regiment has been moved to Nazar for the purpose of guarding the Boers.

The District Deputy Collector, Mr. Heblikar, has been transferred to Dhulia, and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Kharkar, to Nasik. In their place Mr. Phenkett has come from Nasik, and has taken the district charge, while Mr. M. C. Joshi, from Dhulia, has taken over the treasury.

It is rumoured that Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., 2nd Assistant Collector, is likely soon to take short leave.

There has been one cricket match, in which the Station defeated the Town. Other games have been arranged, but have been put off owing to rain. It is hoped that a Tennis Tournament between the Union Club in the Town and the Station Gymkhana may shortly be arranged.

The local Bar was ably represented by Mr. Karandikar at the recent Bombay meeting to protest against the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Our correspondent writes:—There were only two cricket matches in Poona during the week.

On Monday the Ganeshkind XI played the Shropshire Light Infantry, and on Thursday a Gymkhana XI played the other British Regiment stationed in Poona—the Royal Scots. The Shropshires, who were without there best bat, Color-Sergeant Bland, did not perform well at Ganeshkind, and were rather easily beaten. Procter bowled fairly well for the regiment, but their batting was disappointing.

The Royal Scots have no bowler equal to Rostor of the Shropshires but they are quite equal to the other Regiment in batting.

They went in first on Thursday against the Gymkhana and compiled 214, Lieutenants Dupdale and Lumsden showing good form for 40 and 33. The veteran, F. B. Young, came out in a new role as a bowler, and none of the batsmen ventured to take liberties with his lobs, which secured four wickets, two stumped and two "hit wicket." The Gymkhana had an hour and fifty minutes to bat, and in that time compiled 241 for three wickets. Douglas and Sale put on 160 for the first wicket, and the former reached the century for the third time this season.

Mr. F. L. Spott was to have brought an eleven from the various Poona schools to meet the Gymkhana last Saturday, but the rain on Friday caused the match to be abandoned.

AN EMPEROR FOR FRANCE.

A SECRET COMPACT.

Information has been imparted to me, writes a Paris correspondent, regarding a fresh development in the political movement against the Republic, of so circumstantial and curious a nature emanating from a person actually employed in this—shall I call it conspiracy?—to overthrow the present "regime" that I do not hesitate to repeat these surprising details in their entirety. In the first place, much activity exists between the various parties adverse to the Republic—Bonapartists, Orleanists, Nationalists, and others, and as a result a fusion has occurred, a complete understanding has been reached. The Duc d'Orleans has been found unsuitable as a popular candidate for the throne of France; Prince Victor Napoleon not less so: but Prince Louis Napoleon, the popular Russian officer, the friend of the Tsar, and a favourite of the Russian Court, has been definitively chosen by the now united Reactionary and Cæsarian parties as the worthy candidate for the Imperial sceptre of France. The French love the sword; recent history has proved the fact more than once. A gallant soldier who has proved himself to be a man of grit and of capacity, a friend of the Tsar, bearing the still magic name of Napoleon, offering himself to the suffrages of the French people in the brilliant uniform of the Guards of their "beloved ally," is certainly the most likely of the princely aspirants to succeed—should, indeed, success be possible. Thus the parties being united in one object, and the champion finally selected, I will give some interesting and minute details of the movements and machinations against the Republic now going on in secret, and, as I am told by my competent informant, entirely unknown to the French Government, whose members are already in these hot days blissfully looking on to a short rest from their arduous labour in happy ignorance of the plot that is thickening about them for their undoing.

The plan which has been arrived at is this. The peculiar characteristics of the French have been fully weighed, and I am assured that that calm and experienced Monarchist, M. Marcel Habar, has had much to do with putting matters into shape. The unpopular expression of a plebiscite will be dropped; it is of evil omen, and the appeal to the country will be in the form of a referendum. The French people is believed by those in the movement to be ready to swallow the imperial pill upon two principal grounds. A large number of Frenchmen, not to mention all the women of France who love a crown, will feel their national vanity greatly flattered to see a genuine soldier shape the destinies of France; one sent to them so to speak, by the ruler of their great ally. But the pill thus gilded will be made yet more palatable to the indifferent and the half-hearted by a programme so liberal and democratic in spirit as to outbid anything that the Republican Government proposes to introduce. My informant then entered into personal details.

THE LEADING SPIRITS.

The journey of M. le Comte de Lur-Saluces to Brussels is only an "etape" on the way to St. Sebastian, whither the Count is directing his steps to join his son and M. Paul Deroulede at that place. M. de Lur-Saluces—the wealthy proprietor of famous Bordeaux vineyards—is the bearer of an important sum of money for the same destination; while M. Marcel Habert will remain at the same town to assist in maturing the plan of operations and to restrain M. Deroulede from committing any fresh outbreak of tempestuous extravagance with his cool judgment and experience. The person from whom I have this information has just returned from St. Sebastian, whither he had carried a large sum of money for the "cause," partly money subscribed by his employer, and partly by a very rich personage, nominally a Republican, but to mention whose high office in the State at one time would be to name him. Still more remarkable is the statement that several high functionaries of the present Government are secretly in sympathy with and assisting the movement with their purses. I have it from the same political agent that he carried money contributed by these same functionaries for the purpose of conspiring to overthrow the Government by which they are employed. A well-known journey journalist is shortly to journey to St. Sebastian to confer with the other leaders, and he will bring with him an acceptable addition to the funds, for the Bonapartist leader is possessed of wealth, and no doubt will not take with him only his own contribution. The funds, I am assured by the same political agent, are very large; and, as a proof of there being no shortness of cash, M. Deroulede pays 1,000 francs a month rent as the Hotel de Londres, and is living at the rate of 200,000 francs a year, although his personal fortune does not much exceed £20,000, and is very badly invested as to interest.

THE IDES OF SEPTEMBER.

On September 14 next, I am further assured, the Tsar intends to promote Prince Louis Napoleon to a higher rank in the Russian army on the occasion of a national festival or celebration at that date. I am told that he is then to be raised to the rank of a full general. This event will be chosen as the occasion of making a demonstration in support of the claims of this prince as the elect of all the parties opposed to the present Republic. It will then be seen in how far the personality of Prince Louis will prove popular with the mass of the French people. One thing, however, is certain from the direct and positive information that I have received, which is that large sums of money are being expended to bring about this change, and that great activity and much ferment are taking place among the promoters of this new scheme, for all the forces in opposition to the present form of government are working together—for the moment in profound secrecy—to prepare the ground for the triumphant return to France of the second son of the late Prince Jerome as ruler of the French people.

On the occasion of the National Festival on July 14, crowds in all parts of Paris and of the provinces have saluted the Republic once more, with the time-worn cry of "Long live the Republic!" and with, as before, the usual enthusiasm after thirty one years of that form of government; but whether or not its life is nearing its close, as those in the secret of the new plan now darkly hint, is a matter which rests with the uncertain and changing currents of Gallic opinion and with "the Army." Boulanger had his chance, but fled from it, for he was only acting for another! Will Prince Louis Napoleon fare better when acting for himself? Let them beware of the Ides of September.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Crowe heard a suit brought by Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha against Gordhandas Runsordas. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai,

ALLEGED SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Rasidan, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-seven years, wife of one Abdul Hamid, a teacher of the Koran. The deceased was married to her husband about thirteen years ago. They lived happily together until about two months ago, when a difference arose between them. The woman complained of ill-treatment and on the 3rd July last, left her husband and went to reside with one Sultansha Gobursha, a blacksmith and a relative of the husband at Madanpoora. She requested Sultansha to put her case before the "Jamat." This was done and the "Jamat" ordered the husband to take her back to his house, to look after her and to treat her kindly. In accordance with the decision of the "Jamat," deceased went to her husband and lived with him for four days. Subsequently she instituted proceedings against her husband for maintenance, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. The case came on for hearing on the 24th July when the husband offered to take deceased back and to look after her. The Magistrate agreed to that and the parties left. It was stated in evidence that deceased then seemed well except for a slight cough from which she had been suffering for a few days previously. She went to live with her husband and died on Monday. Her body was taken to the Sonapore Cemetery. Before the body was interred, Sultansha Gobursha appeared and protested to the cemetery clerk against the burial of the deceased's body, without proper investigation. He said it was suspicious that she died so soon after the proceedings instituted by her against her husband. The cemetery clerk detained the body and reported the matter to the Police. In the meantime Sultansha went to the Dhobie Talao Police station and there signed a statement before Inspector Paterson to the effect that he suspected foul play; that on 24th July, when the Magistrate disposed of the case, she was in perfect health and that she was a very healthy woman. Up to the time he heard of her death he did not know that she was sick. He went to the cemetery and found the funeral proceeding. He interfered and told the cemetery clerk that he suspected foul play. He could not say the husband had killed his wife, but under the circumstances he certainly suspected something underhand and requested that the matter be investigated. Upon this statement the police made a report to the Coroner and under his order, the body was removed to the Morgue and the inquiry was held. Dr. Arthur Powell, surgeon to the Coroner, who held an autopsy of the body was of opinion that death was due to tuberculosis and pleurisy. The witness examined the stomach which was empty and found no suspicious substance in it. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT CAPTURED.

As announced in our telegrams yesterday, the notorious outlaw Rumaiya has been captured. He belongs to that class of Bhils whose occupation is plunder. Years ago Rumaiya was reclaimed and given employment in the Forest Department in Khandeish. He served as guard for a few years, but the hereditary instinct of brigandage got the better of him, and he returned to his old ways in 1899. He roamed about the Satpura hills and carried on depredations in the neighbouring talukas with impunity for three years. He had collected about fifty people around him, and his plan was to stay in the jungles, and waylay and loot travellers. Latterly he became very audacious. He committed dacoities in broad daylight, and when resisted by unarmed villagers he shot them. Only this time last year he killed the chief constable of Dulgaon in an open encounter. The long list of his crimes at racted the attention of Government, and two European Superintendents and two inspectors of police were specially deputed to check the operations of the marauder. In view probably of his experience of Khandeish, Mr. W. H. Luck was specially selected by Government, and Mr. Maruti Pandharinath, Police Inspector, was placed under his orders having rendered conspicuous services in capturing Kanhya. The two energetic officers went to their posts about a fortnight ago. They were moving in the jungles of Satpura about fifty miles from Shada, the head quarters of the taluka of that name, on the night of 30th July, when they missed their way in the thickest jungle, and had to pass a night in a dangerous predicament owing to the presence of a big tiger within a few yards of them, moving unseen in the darkness of the night. But by a stroke of good luck they came across Pulya and Pawar, two sons of the dacoit Rumaiya, who gave them information that their father was only a couple of miles off. Mr. Luck and the Police Inspector instantly set out in pursuit of Rumaiya, and succeeded in securing him and his equally notorious friend and colleague, Ranya, near Asoi in the jungles of Wadgaon. Recently a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of the outlaw was announced by Government, and the sons are apparently entitled to it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower, Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	11
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	2	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	21	21	103
Total plague deaths to date	38,931	31,120	
Same date last year	6	6	197

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 805 as against 761 during the previous week. Of the total number 158 died from plague and 8 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 113 and 5, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,432, while that of plague was 45.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending July 20th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	106	105
Karachi	8	4
Districts		
Surat	131	86
Thana	41	31
Poona (excluding City)	—	1
Satara	151	95
Sholapur	11	11
Kolaba	48	40
Ratnagiri	3	3
Belgaum	542	417
Dharwar	757	484
Hyderabad (Sind)	4	1
Political Agencies,		
Kolhapur	461	390
Cutch	21	10
Baroda territory	9	6
Total...	2,402	1,739
Week ending July 19	1,937	1,370
Total to date	460,573	300,992

Poona (including Cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahal, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Aden, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur, were free during the week.

DEALINGS IN HAY.

AT the High Court yesterday the suit filed by Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistree against Sadashiv Succaram Deshmookh was heard before Mr. Justice Crowe. Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff, whose case was that there had been large dealings in hay between him and the defendant. In September last a balance of Rs. 8,128-2-0 was found due. Since that date the defendant had paid Rs. 500. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the balance due with interest and costs.

APPEAL AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY DISMISSED.

WE published yesterday the decision given on Monday by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Russell on the appeal filed by the plaintiff in the suit of Govind Sadkojee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The following is the full text of the judgment:—

The Chief Justice said: The plaintiff was the holder of four liquor licenses; but he has received from the Collector of Bombay notice that they will not be renewed. The plaintiff has accordingly brought this suit against the Secretary of State for India; praying that the notices may be declared void and inoperative; a declaration that he is entitled to a renewal of his licenses; and that the defendant, through the Collector, may be restrained from selling the licenses, or any of them, to other persons. On the 1st July last, the plaintiff obtained a rule from Starling, J., with a view to restraining the Collector from selling, or attempting to sell, these licenses; but on the 25th July the rule was discharged. From this order of discharge, the present appeal has been preferred. The licenses are numbered 15, 32, and 14. The allegation in the plaint is that the plaintiff obtained No. 15 on the 1st August 1889, Nos. 1 and 14 on the 1st August, 1889, and No. 32 on the 6th July, 1898. The first three are said to be known as privileged licenses, and to be renewable triennially, by the plaintiff, as the existing holder, in accordance with the eleventh para. of the Government resolution dated the 17th March 1886. That para. is in these terms. (Para. read.) License No. 32 was boughtby the plaintiff at an auction held on the 6th July 1898; and he claims to be entitled to a renewal of it for two successive terms of three years each, *i.e.*, from the 1st August 1901 to the 31st July 1907. It is a curious fact (I will use no harsher term) that the plaint is absolutely silent as to the terms of the licenses actually granted, more especially as they contain express provisions as to renewals. Each one of the licenses contains the following clause—"It is entirely within the discretion of the Collector whether he will or will not renew this license at the expiration of the term for which it is granted." The plaintiff contends now that this provision is repugnant to the understanding and representations on which he purchased, but the necessary result of the omission to mention the license is that the plaint contains no allegation of mistake, surprise, or other facts that might entitle him to have his license rectified. As on an interlocutory application, no relief can be granted beyond what is justified by the allegations in the plaint, it would be enough to say that, on this ground alone, his application must fail. But there are other obstacles in the way of the plaintiff's obtaining the interlocutory relief he seeks. In the first place, his allegations as to the acquisition by him of the licenses numbered 14 and 15 are wrong in a material particular. Thus license No. 14 was acquired by the plaintiff on the 1st June 1891, and not as the plaint implies direct from the Collector, but by transfer from one Narayen Mullaji, who was himself a transferee from another. So again license No. 15 was acquired by the plaintiff on the 16th May, 1895, by transfer from Laxman Tukaram, now Narayen Mullaji, on the transfer to him, expressly agreed to the addition of the following condition to his license (condition G read). That condition was actually endorsed on his license, and when the license was later transferred to the plaintiff, he signed an agreement endorsed on Mullaje's license in the following terms—"I, Govind Sadkojee, to whose name this license is transferred, hereby agree to all the conditions hereinbefore written." Among these conditions was the endorsed condition I have just read, so that it must have been pointedly brought to the plaintiff's notice. In the case of license No. 15 it was the plaintiff himself who agreed to the addition of the provision placing renewal in the hands of the Collector and signed an endorsement thereof. In the face of these facts, and on the evidence now before us, it is clear the plaintiff has failed to make out any title to interlocutory relief so far as these two licenses are concerned. License No. 1 was purchased at public auction by the plaintiff in June 1900 subject to the conditions of sale. From the second of these conditions, it appears that forms of licenses could be seen at the Collector's office; and by the fifth condition it is provided as follows, (Fifth condition read). License No. 32 was also sold by public auction under conditions of sale, of which one was in the following terms (Reads). Mr. Carnac argued that the privilege mentioned in the penultimate sentence of the condition is the concession in favour of him; but this clearly is not so; it is the privilege of renewal. Therefore as to both these licenses also, it would seem that the plaintiff purchased with full notice of the discretion vested in the Collector. But then it is said that the Collector can only decline to renew if it be found necessary on grounds of public expediency. In any case in the case of license No. 32; and it is contended he cannot rely on this power, because he has not shewn any ground of public expediency. He has, however, sworn in his affidavit that he has, for good and sufficient cause in his opinion on ground of public policy, decided that the licenses should not be renewed; and he has in the ninth and following para. of his affidavit deals with the plaintiff's contentions as to the exercise by the Collector of his discretion (Para. referred to and commented on). Under these circumstances I do not think, on the materials before us for the purposes of this application, we can say that the exercise by the Collector of his discretion can be called in question. Therefore Mr. Justice Starling's order must be affirmed, and this appeal must be dismissed with costs.

THE THROWING QUESTION.

MOLD'S REPLY TO PHILLIPS.

MOLD, in reply to the statement made by Phillips, has written the following letter:—

Sir,—I am much surprised that James Phillips, the umpire, has rushed into print concerning the attitude he has taken with reference to my bowling. I have no intention, nor have I any desire, to obtrude myself in the public prints with reference to a matter which can only be decided by the M.C.C. I am not sure that Phillips is within his rights in addressing a communication to the press; but, as he had done so, perhaps I may be permitted to remove any wrong impression that he appears to have given.

First of all, Phillips declares that ten years ago he thought many of my deliveries "were not above suspicion." As Phillips stood umpire in the Gentlemen v. Players match at Lord's, and in other matches in which I played, how is it that upon those occasions he passed all my bowling as absolutely fair? Either this is the case, or he did not fulfil his duty as an umpire under Law 48. Phillips also declares that the slight element of throw is introduced in the first swing of the arm or at the moment of delivery; but I search in vain through his letter to discover under which head he places my 'doubtful delivery.' My arm comes round as right as the spoke of a wheel. There is no bend from the commencement to the time the ball leaves my hand and the break of the ball is not imparted by the wrist or the twist of the fingers. This comes entirely from the swing of my body, and anyone who understands cricket, knows that many bowlers do not know how break is exactly imparted to their deliveries.

I was astounded to read Phillip's observations with reference to certain balls which took wickets in the Lancashire v. Somerset match, which, he declares now, instead of doing so at Old Trafford, were not absolutely fair. He excuses himself—nobody accused him—on the ground that he could not name the ball instantly on delivery. I think many of the balls that he "called" had arrived at the wicket-keeper's hands before he signalled them, and corroboration of this opinion can no doubt be had from the players on both sides. Rule 43a says that the umpire shall take special care to call "no-ball" instantly upon delivery. Therefore he should know instantly on delivery. If he cannot satisfy himself at the time of delivery, then surely he cannot satisfy himself when the ball has passed the batsman. Phillips is kind enough to suggest that I was 'laboriously trying to keep my arm rigid and straight.' I tried to do nothing at all of the sort. I bowled as I have always bowled throughout my career. I have never changed my delivery for any ball in my lifetime, and I am not likely to do so now, when my professional career is drawing to its close. Phillips talks a great deal about the task of carrying out the law, but I should like to remind him that he does not enjoy a monopoly of conscience. I, in common with every other bowler, try to obey the law in the first instance.

It is very easy for Phillips to preach about his desire to put Law 48 into force. Every other umpire has the same desire, but I have never yet met one who has ever questioned, let alone "named," my delivery. Phillips may possibly prejudice the case against me by his letter; but if it is fair and honourable for one umpire to write a letter in such a dispute as this, surely it is within the privilege of all the other umpires to also write letters. In that event I believe that I should have 19 letters from umpires declaring that my delivery was perfectly legitimate, so that the balance of expert evidence would be in my favor, and I take expert evidence on this point to come from English umpires—men who have played first-class cricket before Phillips was ever heard of. It will be a bad day for English cricket if expert opinion on English cricket is to come from the Bush of Australia. I happen to have been told what bowlers Phillips has on his list as doubtful. Why has he not "named" every one on that list? If Phillips will go on "no-balling" every man on that list, the greatest bowler in my opinion, of this age will be "no-balled."

I know that Phillips went to Nottingham last year with the firm intention of "no-balling" me, and I am convinced that, although I have satisfied all other umpires this year, he came to Manchester with the same set purpose. Remembering this, I think we had better put the word conscience out of the question.

There is one line in Phillips's letter with which I am in cordial sympathy. He uses the words: "I ought not to be allowed to umpire." I agree with him.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR MOLD.

Tunbridge Wells, July 16.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

THE following is the report of the committee for the half-year ending 30th June, 1901, to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the pavilion on Monday week:—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 1,952, of whom 427 were resident on 30th June, 1901; 98 new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 14 members have resigned; 33 temporary members were elected during the half-year.

The following changes have taken place in the committee during the half-year:—

Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. R. M. Watson-Smyth undertook the duties of Joint Honorary Secretary & Treasurer, Mr. J. Sheepshanks having left Bombay.

Cricket Secretary.—Mr. J. S. Milner undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary in place of Capt. H. Anderson, resigned.

Lawn Tennis.—Mr. W. P. Pechey undertook the duties of Lawn Tennis Secretary, as Mr. C. H. S. Boggs resigned.

Football and Hockey—Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite undertook the duties of Football and Hockey Secretary in place of Mr. P. E. Cadell, left Bombay.

Additional Member—Mr. C. H. S. Boggs accepted the invitation of the committee to join as an Additional Member in room of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, who left for England.

Cricket.—The prospects this year are exceptionally good. A large number of new players will enable the Gymkhana to put a strong eleven in the field.

The experiment tried last year of having two almost equally good elevens in the field on the same day has been abandoned, and the Gymkhana is, instead, playing 1st and 2nd elevens this season. The programme provides for 18 first and 10 second eleven matches. Besides the usual Bombay-Poona matches, Kathiawar and Bangalore are playing the Gymkhana in August and September, respectively, and an invitation to visit Lahore during the Christmas holidays has been accepted. It is proposed to have a three-days' match, Bombay vs. the Punjab. The Cricket ground appears to be in excellent condition, having benefitted a great deal by the trouble taken in putting it in order last year.

Polo.—Has been well supported, there being now 32 names on the polo list, and 5 local teams and one team from Kirkee entered for the Junior Tournament, which was Won by Major Geddes' team from Kirkee.

Racquets.—The court continues to be fairly well attended. The annual tournament was held during February, and was won by Capt. M. D. Wood, West Yorks Regt. It is proposed to hold a double handicap during August.

Lawn Tennis.—The season was a most successful one from every point of view. Three of the courts were relaid in October and November, and are likely to be in first class condition next cold weather. The remaining four courts will be relaid before the end of this year. The "Marryat Cup" was won by Mr. F. J. Marshall. The West of India Singles by Mr. W. Reid, and the West of India Doubles by Messrs. Moikle and Creagh. The Handicaps, for which the entries were very large, were played in May and June, Mr. C. M. Gray won the Singles and Captain A. H. Bolton and Mr. J. Scrymgeour the Doubles.

Boats.—Fours have been going out regularly two or three times a week since the rains began, and the importation of new blood has infused a little more keenness into rowing, which is badly wanted. Poona propose to hold a regatta on October 10th, when there is every probability of Bombay being represented.

Golf.—During the last half-year the Improvement Trust have made a road over one of our best putting greens, and seem to contemplate encroaching on another good green. This is greatly to be regretted, as with the ground now available for golf, it is very difficult to lay out a satisfactory 9 hole course without a great deal of crossing.

Football.—In spite of the large number of old players who have left Bombay there is every prospect of our Rugby XV. being well up to the average, as there is no lack of players to choose from, the attendance at practice games being most satisfactory. Provided that entries are sufficiently numerous a good tournament is expected.

The Association game still suffers from a dearth of players, but it is anticipated that a fair team will be got together before the end of the season.

Hockey—Was again started in April. Seventeen teams competed in the tournament, which in consequence, lasted a whole fortnight and excited much interest, most of the games being very close ones and several draws having to be re-played. The final, which was fought out on the 8th June between the Royal Scots from Poona (last year's winners) and the Cathedral Old Boys, a local team, drew a very large crowd and was won by the latter by 2 goals to nil.

The game is growing very much in popularity, and there is a strong feeling that it should be started earlier in the year.

Bowls.—During the first half of this year a novelty was introduced in the shape of two special lamps, which were used to light up the bowling green after sunset. The artificial lights led to an increase in the number of players, as it enabled many to have a game who could not come early enough to play by daylight. This is the season in which the imperfections on the green can be attended to, and it is expected that many of these will be removed or remedied before the playing season begins.

Astatement of assets and liabilities, and the balance sheet for the past half-year, are attached.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE MALDIVES.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

MR. J. J. THORBURN, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, who left by H.M.S. "Pomone" on the 25th ultimo, on the annual official visit to the Sultan of the Maldive Islands, returned to Colombo on the 1st instant. The trip was a very interesting one. The "Pomone" left Colombo on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and on the morning of the second day the low-lying atols which form the group of islands were sighted, and the "Pomone" dropped anchor within the shelter of little coral breakwater of Male at 11 o'clock. The vessel was quickly surrounded by a fleet of native boats, their occupants gazing with wonder at the war vessel. Mr. Thorburn, accompanied by Mr. Hadjee Habibu M. L. Marican, the Maldivian Interpreter, and Mr. S. O. Baksh, Hindustani Interpreter, landed at 4 p.m. and proceeded to the palace of the Sultan, where he was received with much ceremony. The conversation related chiefly to enquiries from the Sultan about the Government of Ceylon. The following morning, the 28th, Mr. Thorburn paid another visit to the Sultan, and was taken round the palace. In the afternoon the Sultan, accompanied by his suite, made his official visit to the "Pomone." The vessel was dressed with bunting for the occasion and the Sultan was received on board by a guard-of-honour composed of Marines, with the band in attendance. A salute of twenty-one guns was also fired. The Sultan was shown over the vessel, and seemed greatly interested in the big guns, the working of which was explained to the Sultan and for whose edification a live shell was fired from one of the 4-in. guns. A mine was exploded, and several rounds fired from one of the 3-pounder quick-firers. Morris-tube shooting was explained to the Sultan, and at night the search-light was flashed over the town, crowds of natives lining the wharf. While ashore Mr. Thorburn made an interesting discovery in connection with the early Dutch occupation of the islands. He came across a very old gun, which bore the following inscription in raised letters:—

D'OV DE OOST INDISCH COMP.
TOT AMSTELREDAM.
HENRIOVS MYERS
ME FECIT 1700.

Below this were the figures 1700, cut in the gun, apparently at a later date. The gun, which was about 8 feet in length, of the usual ancient breech-loading pattern, obviously belonged at one time to the Dutch East India Company of Amsterdam, and was cast by Henricus Myers in the year 1000. Mr. A. W. A Plate, who also visited Male took a large number of photographs of the Sultan and staff, groups of headmen and natives, stone inscriptions from the Mamoedan cemetery, native craft, etc. The "Pomone" weighed anchor at 2 p. m. on Monday and had a fine run back to Colombo.

FORTY dispensaries in the Punjab were temporarily closed last year to provide staff for plague and famine duties. The same afflictions which reduced the number of dispensaries increased the need for dispensaries as is shown by the fact that there was an increase of 7,361 in-patients and 276,724 out-door patients. Sir W. Mackworth Young describes the year 1900 as an "unsatisfactory one from the point of view of the public health—which does not appear to be an extravagant term to apply to a period such as modern records of famines cannot parallel. There is, however, a grain of comfort in the reflection that at least the dispensaries are maintaining the moderate popularity they have so far managed to win, as shown by the increase in the attendance of women and children, more especially as in-patients.

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. H. H. Lord's last letter with attention. It is in reply to mine, and all that I can say about it is, that it has amazed me beyond measure. I must, therefore, take your readers through his entire letter to show his fallacies.

Mr. Lord says that the late Mr. Gladstone favoured imports by removing almost all import duties. But Mr. Lord should remember that this is quite different from what our Government has done. Our Government is artificially cheapening imports by putting a false value on the rupee. It is also artificially compelling the producer to receive Rs. 15 to the Sovereign, worth of produce exported, although with an open mint, he would have got about Rs. 21. Further it has debased the standard coin of the realm by putting a false value on the rupee. Did Mr. Gladstone artificially cheapen imports? Did he artificially penalize exports? Did he debase the Sovereign, the standard coin of his country? He did nothing of the kind, Mr. Gladstone, instead of levying import duties for the purposes of revenue on about eight hundred different articles of import, some of which did not give even £1000 per annum, took the simple course of taxing heavily such articles as tea and tobacco which are largely consumed. The average price of tea last year was about 9d. per lb. The duty payable on it was 4d. per lb.

Mr. Lord says: "But if the producer is willing to undergo any loss for me, why should I grumble?" It is in his power to increase the price of his article. If he does not care to do so, it is his business." What an absurdity! In the first place he is not willing to undergo any loss. He is simply compelled. As for increasing the price of his produce for exports, he dare not do it. The Indian producer cannot fix the prices, which are regulated by the prices his rival producers in other parts of the world are accepting. The price of American Cotton (mid uplands) is about 4 1-2d. per lb. in Liverpool to-day. That of Indian cotton (Broach) is 4 1-4d. per lb. Can the Indian producer demand of his foreign buyer 5 1-4 per lb. because his Government has tinkered with the currency? The loss inflicted on him by his Government will not be paid by any foreign consumer. He would get some benefit if he was a consumer of imports of which he needs little and is too poor to buy any.

Mr. Lord says: "It has been established that the fall of 1d. in the exchange value of the rupee, means a loss to the Government of India of Rs. 1,10,000 00 annually, and if we calculate the loss from 2s. to 1s.d. which Mr. Wadia gives as the present value of the rupee, the total loss annually to the Government is equal to Rs. 1,41,000,000. The loss has been going on for many years." Is that a fact? I will take Mr. Lord over the finances of the country some years previous to the closings of the mints in 1893.

In twenty years ending 31st March 1893, when exchange stood at 1s. 2 5-8d., the aggregate surpluses and the aggregate deficits showed a net deficit during the above 20 years of about Rs. 240 crores in all, or say about 12 lacs a year, this is Mr. J. B. O'Conor's evidence before the Currency Commission of 1898 which Mr. Lord will find duly printed on page fifty-seven of the report. Compare the loss of 12 lacs a year in spite of famines and wars to Mr. Lord's, who gives the loss out of his imagination at 14 crores a year.

It is said that if the Government had not arbitrarily fixed the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d., the rupee would have gone down to 11 1-2d. with open mints which would mean a loss to India of about 10 crores on Home Charges, and for which extra taxations would have been necessary. Assuming this to be correct, is it right to inflict a loss on the producers on export alone, leaving aside the loss on some of the internal trade of the country of about 40 crores? On the basis of 16d. to the rupee we got 104 crores for our exports last year. On the true basis of the coin, viz., 11 1-2d., the producers would have obtained 146 crores.

Let us examine the state of the Finances after the closing of the mints, with a view to consider what would have been the extra taxation required to meet the loss on Home Charges with an open mint and the rupee at 11 1-2d. I must say in passing that the rupee would never have fallen so low but for the closing of the Mints. When the Mints were closed in 1893, exchange stood at 1s. 2 5-8d. In 1894-95 it fell to 1s. 1-2d. We balanced our Budget at this low rate. So the extra number of rupees which we would have required to meet the loss on Home Charges would be the difference in the rates of exchange between 11 1-10d. and 1s. 1-10d., because that the latter rate of exchange as stated above, we were able to balance our Budget. The extra loss on remitting seventeen million pound sterling would have come to Rs. 4-33 crores which could have been raised easily by increasing import duties or by levying a small, tax, say about 2 1-2d. per cent on all exports, and the producers would have cheerfully submitted to this small tax because indirectly they are made to pay about 35 per cent.

With reference to the enormous profits on coinage Mr. Lord says that it goes to the Indian Revenue. Mr. Lord does not see much below the surface. The Government coined about 14 crores of rupees last year for British India and made a profit of about 4 1-2 crores which sum no doubt is set apart. But what is the difference between the rupee which has come out of the Mint giving a profit of about 40 per cent, and the 100 crores which the tax payers pay annually and the profit on which comes to about £ 18,750,000 at the rate of 4 1-2d. to the rupee? Does this sum go to the revenue account?

In my previous letters, I have attempted to show that if the ryot has got to pay one rupee to the exchequer he must sell his produce. I further assumed the price of produce say for instance that of cotton, to be 4d. a lb. in Liverpool. With an open Mint and the rupee at 11 1-2d. the producer would have got a rupee by selling less than 3 lbs. of cotton. But what is his position now. With the rupee enhanced to 16d. he must give 4 lbs. of cotton to get a rupee. In other words, he must part with more produce.

In conclusion Mr. Lord says that the burden of proof lies on me when I say that the recent legislation has been fatal to the vital interests of the wealth producing institutions of the country. The proof lies before his eyes. On every sovereign worth of produce exported, the producer instead of getting Rs. 21, gets only Rs. 15. If he or any body else is unable to see that, I can't help it. Moreover has he not heard of the increased woes of the ryot? And are they, solely, to be attributed to famines? Has he not heard of the loud complaints of the Planter and the Manufacturer? Are they losing money owing to overproduction only? No doubt, the output of tea has enormously increased, and it has been going on for years under the stimulus of low exchange. But if the Planter can profitably produce tea cheap, what crime does he commit? I do not see much force in the cry of overproduction, because people must remember, that China and Japan are exporting to-day as much tea if not more, than what is produced by us; and as long as China and Japan, whose teas are much inferior to ours, are not driven out of the market of the world now supplied by them I do not think, that the charge of over-production should be laid at the doors of the Planters. The same argument applies to our cotton spinners for China.

It is further alleged that the producers are making profits by a falling rupee by robbing labour. That is to say, that instead of paying, as at present 16d. to the rupee, they would be paying only 11 1-2d. Now Sir, it is in evidence, official evidence, that the purchasing power of the rupee in India itself that not varied, although the rupee in 1895 fell to about 13d. So it is absolutely no benefit to the labourer to have the artificial rupee at 16d. I believe it is a positive harm to him, because what ruins his master will ultimately ruin him. I will, however, give the effect of the enchanced rupee on capital and labour.

A Spinning Mill of 40,000 spindles was projected in 1895. It commenced work in 1897 with the 10 penny rupee in full swing, and I will give you the results for full four years ending with 31st December 1900.

During the four years amount paid in wages	Rs. 4,38,000
Total loss incurred	" 1,35,000
Remuneration to the Agents	" 98,000

Nothing is allowed for depreciation and of course there was no dividend for the unfortunate shareholders. No more mills have been projected in Bombay since 1897, and mill shares which stood at 30 per cent premium before, are now about 50 per cent discount. If fixity of exchange was the only motive, why not fix the rupee at 11 1-2d. as Japan has done? But I am afraid that under the guise of the fixity of exchange and gold currency which is not yet in evidence, there is a lurking idea of purchasing a sovereign on the cheap, that is at the rate of Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 21. If Government were to decree to-morrow that the exchange is fixed at 11 1-2d. to the rupee, Mr. Lord's admiration for the heroic legislation of 1893 would ooze out at his fingers' ends—Yours &c.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

Bombay 6.

LATEST NEWS FROM HSIAN.

THE HEIR-APPARENT ABDUCTED.

NEWS has just been received at Peking from the Court at Hsianfu, that Puchun, the heir-apparent, has been abducted, and that he is now with his father, Prince Tuan, at Ninghai in Mongolia.

This is certainly a new move on the Chinese chess-board, Prince Tuan has either been allowed to take his son away from the Court by the Empress Dowager, or else he has managed by bribes to abduct him and stolen a move on the old lady when she was napping. How it will affect affairs in China is hard to prognosticate. We should not be at all surprised to hear that the Emperor has been massacred, or that he had died suddenly. In that case Prince Tuan would have the Emperor of China (his own son) in his custody.

THE LOVE STORY OF MME. DE STAEL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

LOVE'S FIRST HOURS.

But once they had met, the future was inevitable. Benjamin Constant, in the frank self-revelations he made during his life and left after him, tells the whole story. Like most love stories, there is a painful contrast between its first hours and its last. "It is the most interesting acquaintance that I have ever made," he wrote to another lady.

Seldom have I seen such a combination of alluring and dazzling qualities, such brilliance and such good sense, a friendliness so expansive and so cultivated, such generosity of sentiment and such gentle courtesy. She is the second woman I have met for whom I could have counted the world well lost—you know who was the first. She is, in fact, a being apart, a superior being, such as one meets but once in a century.

THE WOMAN WHO HESITATES.

And this is the story of how the scruples of the lady were finally overcome:—

I had agreed with Mme. de Staël that in order to avoid compromising her I should never stay with her later than midnight. Whatever the charm of her conversation, and however impassionate my desire for something more than her conversation, I had to submit to this rule. But this evening the time having passed more quickly than usual, I pulled out my watch to demonstrate to myself that it was not yet time to go. But the inexorable minute-hand having deceived me, in a moment of childish anger I flung the instrument of my condemnation on the floor and broke it. "How silly you are!" Mme. de Staël exclaimed. But what a smile I perceived shining through her reproaches! Decidedly my broken watch will do me a good turn.

He was not disappointed, for on the next day there is this entry in his diary:—

I have not bought myself a new watch. I do not need one any more.

And so began a liaison that lasted for ten long years.

THE COURSE DID NOT RUN SMOOTH.

Europe at that period was very tolerant of these irregular unions—especially among literary people; and for years Mme. de Staël and Benjamin Constant were for ever found together. Curiously enough, the liaison received its first shock when the husband of Mme. de Staël died. Constant proposed marriage; but the lady knew her lover too well to trust her fortunes entirely to his keeping, and refused the offer. This had the effect of cooling the passion of Constant, and of giving him the chance once more of roving.

ESTRANGEMENT.

Mme. de Staël perceives the growing estrangement, and all the other weapons of a woman's threatened love. Constant has left us accounts of some of the unedifying scenes which precede the final rupture:—

A lively supper with the Princess de Belmonti. Left alone with Mme. de Staël. The storm gradually rises. A fearful scene, lasting till three o'clock in the morning, on my lack of sensibility, my untrustworthiness, the failure of my actions to correspond with my sentiments. I have declared 7 times out of number that I have no longer any love to give her. It is a declaration which I have never withdrawn, except for the purpose of calming storms of passion which frightened me.

DOMESTIC SCENES.

There are plenty of other scenes of a like character, as thus:—

A letter from Mme. de Staël, who finds my letters melancholy, and asks what I require to make me happy. "Alas! what I require is my liberty, and that is precisely what I am not allowed to have."

And so it goes on in ever crescendo notes of violence, quarrell and despair.

A fearful scene this evening with Mme. de Staël. I announce my intention of leaving definitely. A second scene follows. Frenzy; reconciliation impossible; departure difficult—I must go away and get married.

THE WANING OF LOVE.

And then comes this passage—it is worth reading immediately after that first one which I quoted a few lines above—the passage in which Constant gives his first impressions of admiration and bewilderment before the extraordinary woman who was about to capture his mind and his heart. The contrast between the two passages is melancholy and would be poignant if it were not so common:—

Yes, certainly, I am more anxious than ever to break off. She is the most egotistical, the most excitable, the most ungrateful, the most vain, the most vindictive of women. Why didn't I break of long ago. She is odious and in tolerable to me. I must have done with her or die. She is more volcanic than all the volcanoes in the world put together.

THE END.

This kind of thing, of course, had to come to an end. Constant found a consoler and married her, and Mme. de Staël, in a young officer of dazzling beauty and young enough to be her son, found a husband whose humble adoration gave something of a mournful tranquillity in her closing days. But Constant often sighed for the volcano, and Mme. de Staël for the fickle but brilliant creature who had been the companion of her mind and her soul as well as of her heart. She wore herself out ultimately by her emotions, and when at fifty-two she lay dead in Paris—far away from the young husband who was dying himself—far away from all that had ever stirred her sense, her heart, her vivid imagination, Constant must have been close to her in spirit.

When the volcanic soul was speechless clay, and lay in the death-chamber in Paris, Benjamin Constant was there—weeping and regretting and recalling as we all do when the voices of those we have loved—exalted, purified, and pathetic—reach our inner ears from beyond the grave.

"Lake Geneva and its Literary Landmarks." By Francis Gribble (Archibald Constable.)—reviewed by T. P. O'Connor in the "Daily Express."

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE Peking correspondent of the "Times" says that the negotiations have been at a standstill for three weeks, the deadlock being caused by Great Britain's refusal to agree without conditions to the increase of tariff proposed by Russia. China has arranged to pay off the indemnity by 1940 instead of in 1950, as previously suggested.

Reuter sends from Washington the following semi-official statement regarding the position of affairs in China:—"As soon as some other nations found that their allotment of the Chinese indemnity, as originally fixed, was in danger of being disturbed, owing to Japan's request for an increase, they came in with increased demands. Therefore Japan, finding that insistence on her request would completely block the negotiations at this phase, has withdrawn her request for the present, at least. It is understood that the United States Government will do its utmost to secure compensation for Japan in some other way in the future."

It is stated, in regard to the proposal to double the Customs duties, that Great Britain maintains that, as she and the United States send to China the great part of that country's commerce, the proposal amounts to making them assume the burden of the indemnity.

RUSSIA VERSUS GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung" learns by a telegram from Djibouti that M. Lagarde, the French Minister to the Court of the Negus Menelik, and the notorious Russian adventurer, Leontieff have succeeded in obtaining a gold-mining concession for the Baro river. It is announced at the same time that Major Harrington, the British representative, has set out for Europe without having arrived at even a preliminary settlement with regard to fixing the frontier, as the Negus insists upon regarding the second degree of south latitude as the border of his country. Meanwhile, Leontieff has set out for the Equatorial Provinces. The Baro, or Upeno, river flows into the Sobat, which is a tributary of the White Nile. The Baro was discovered by Vittorio Bottejo on February 24, 1897, and until that date no white man had ever reached that river.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" spr

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is unfair remarks the "Broad Arrow" that officers who have not been to South Africa but have been occupying comfortable home billets during the war should be permitted to retain them beyond the prescribed term, to the exclusion of those who have served for prolonged periods in the field and have a lien on home employment. It was understood, and indeed expressed, that officers relinquishing Staff appointments in order to go to South Africa should as a matter of course revert to them on their return home. Their successors were to be regarded as "acting" only, and were told that their engagement would be at an end when the permanent tenant of the billet might put in an appearance. When the war began it was not believed that the bulk of the force would be absent from England for more than six months, and the families of Staff officers were permitted to continue in occupation of their quarters or to draw lodging-money up to six months, on the supposition that the absence of the officer would not exceed this period. But the war has now been going on for twenty months and the end is not yet in view. Meanwhile the temporary occupants of the home billets are establishing a vested interest in their appointments, and in some cases have successfully resisted being ejected, even when the rightful owner of the place has presented himself on the scene. Even if every good home appointment were at Lord Roberts's disposal, he would find it difficult to provide for the claims of all those who have done or are still doing such admirable service in South Africa. But at least the officers returning from the front have a right to their own, and their own their stay-at-home comrades are in many cases appropriating. The matter should be put right. It is already a grievance and if not taken in time may develop into a scandal.—

The Revised Regulations for insuring the bodily fitness of candidates for commissions in the army who have been successful in their literary examinations, are a great improvement on those they supersede. The absurdity of requiring that a candidate should weigh a certain number of pounds has we are glad to see, at length been realised by the authorities. The medical examiners have more than once found themselves compelled by the regulations to reject candidates in hard condition and in every way physically fit; and may be to pass others of really inferior bodily qualifications, simply because the former were unable to turn the scale at a certain weight, while the latter could. In several cases the rejected candidates, having applied for and been granted a period of grace, have placed themselves in the hands of a well known Harley Street specialist. Under his directions they have carefully abstained from all exercise, have lain in bed late in the morning, have reclined on luxurious sofas after meals, have been fed at frequent intervals on beef steaks, extracts of various kinds, farinaceous foods and pepsine. In this way they have put on layers of adipose tissue and, thus increased in bulk and weight, have presented themselves at the end of their respite, drawn the required weight and triumphantly passed their medical examination.

It is true, in theory, that the pay of the Army has little to do with the man of the navy; also that the men are paid on a totally different system; but, in practice, the bluejacket, stoker, or marine is keenly alive to the wages of his military contemporary, and draws his comparisons. The pay of the A. B. is 1s. 7d. a day, out of which wage he has to supply his own uniforms and supplement the service ration by a private contribution of about 4d. a day. We have no data for estimating here the exact cost of the bluejacket's uniforms. The primary outlay is not less than £20, and perhaps the upkeep may be put at about £8 a year. In view of these expenses, it might fairly be argued that the men of the Royal Navy are even worse paid than soldiers of corresponding rank; indeed, it is often so-argued by the men themselves. If, then, the Government should ultimately decide to raise the pay of the soldier, the Admiralty is not unlikely to be confronted with an agitation throughout the fleet for similar concessions. Such an agitation, conducted in the orthodox manner, would certainly have public support, and would, we think, be approved by the country at large.

The French manœuvres have been attracting a good deal of attention, and some of the incidents have been made known by the daily press. We cannot describe the operations at length, but certain points are deserving of special remark. It is, of course, plain that the operations were intended to represent the conditions of war with this country. The B Squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Menard, comprising the Massena, Carnot, Amiral Baudin, Formidable, Hoche, and Courbet, with a light squadron of five vessels under Rear-Admiral Gourdon, was the French Northern Squadron from Brest, and was intended to represent our Channel Squadron seeking to effect a junction with the Mediterranean Squadron. This last, in the French manœuvres was represented by the C Squadron under Rear-Admiral de la Noe, comprising the Charles Martel Jaureguiberry, Lavoisier and Dunois, belonging to the French Mediterranean forces. The French squadron which was to attempt to prevent the junction of these forces was under command of Vice-Admiral de Maigret, and comprised the Gaulois, her two sisters, and the Brennus, with a light squadron under Rear-Admiral Caillard, comprising seven vessels. There was another squadron engaged, which represented the French Northern Squadron coming to the help of the French Mediterranean forces. This was under command of Rear-Admiral Mallarme, and included the Bouvines Trehouart, and La Hire, with the collier Japon.

The system adopted was to give all these vessels a numerical value, and the squadrons were so accounted that that under Admiral de Maigret was worth 1,250, and that which was coming to join him 305. The force under Admiral Menard, which represented our Channel Squadron, had a total value of 1,750, while that which stood in the place of our Mediterranean squadron was given a figure of 425. It is, of course, evident that these estimates were conventional, and did not adequately represent, or endeavour to represent, the actual value of the forces that would have been actually engaged. It is possible that the French Admiralty was just as desirous to take account of a quarrel with the Triple Alliance, in which a German squadron might have come south to join hands with Italians, and perhaps Austrians, while the Russians were coming to the aid of their allies. One significant point appears to have been that Admiral Gervais, who was in supreme command, with his flag in the Bouvet, was empowered to join with either side in case it should appear that the manœuvres were likely to end without giving the lesson that had been expected.

In the result, those forces which represented our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons succeeded in effecting a junction, though not without sustaining some losses, and some of them reached Ajacci, which may be taken to represent Malta, where an attempt to block them was made. If Admiral de Maigret had been able to defeat his two enemies severally before their junction, he would have triumphed, but, as soon as they were united, unless they had sustained severe losses, he would be in an inferior position. A high French authority is said to have asserted that the causes of his partial failure were well known, and could not recur in the case of actual war. The period of hostilities concluded on Tuesday, and on Thursday morning the combined force entered Toulon, where a test was to be made of the capabilities of the port for coaling, provisioning, and repairing so large a fleet at short notice. Within an hour of the arrival 4,250 tons of coal had been taken on board the ships. The national fete will be celebrated, and the fleet will then engage in further evolutions.

If the particulars given of the operations of the Gustave Zede were credited, she seemed to have achieved success. According to the correspondent of the Journal she left Toulon under the command of Lieut. Jobard, convoyed by the Utile, and arrived off Ajaccio at six o'clock in the morning, the tug having kept out of sight. The Zede was then submerged, except for the periscope, and to some extent it was possible to discern the positions of the ship at anchor in the harbour. Two hours later the cruisers and torpedo boats came out at full speed, and the Zede, which was lying on the surface at the time, had to plunge to escape observation. An attack was then made upon the Charles Martel, which was said to have been torpedoed. The Zede afterwards returned to Toulon. We do not know the real conditions of this attack, and the suggestion may be hazarded that the battleship was lying in position for the submarine to practise upon. If this be so the value of the trial will be considerably reduced. It would not, at any rate, be wise to attach at the present time too much importance to it. The correspondent of the Temps said that after discharging its torpedo, the Zede had to rise, and was under fire at short range, which would inevitably have destroyed her. She sought to plunge, but almost ran upon the ram of the Jaureguiberry, and would have been cut in two but for the clever handling of the battleship. In regard to the question of habitability, it is confessed that there were difficulties, but the Temps believes that the crew came out into the open air from time to time while the vessel was floating on the surface.

The Austrian Reserve Evolutionary Squadron was mobilised early in June at Pola, on receipt of telegraphic orders from the Naval Department. In the space of thirty-six hours it was ready to proceed to sea. It is under command of Rear-Admiral Gustav Ritter von Brosch, who has his flag in the Kaiser Karl VI. The squadron includes the Tegetthoff, the Kaiser Franz Josef, and the torpedo craft Sebenico, Zora, Panther, and Salamander. The period of the evolutions is ending about the present time, but in the autumn another squadron will take the place of that now in commission.

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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree, dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

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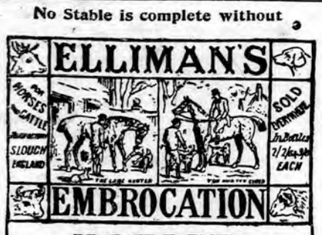
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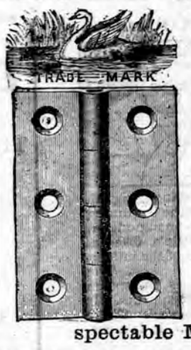

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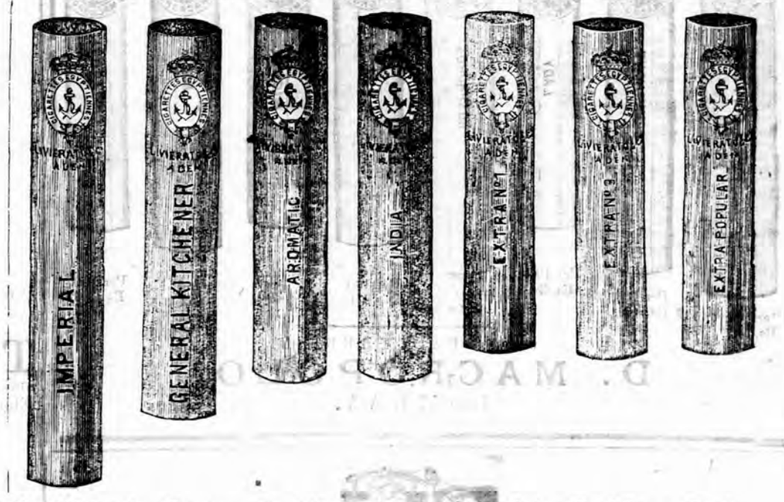

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Mrs Pry—"Does your husband give you gold for housekeeping?"
Mrs Sharp—"There's precious little gold comes into our house except OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD'."

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Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR, HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, &c., &c.,

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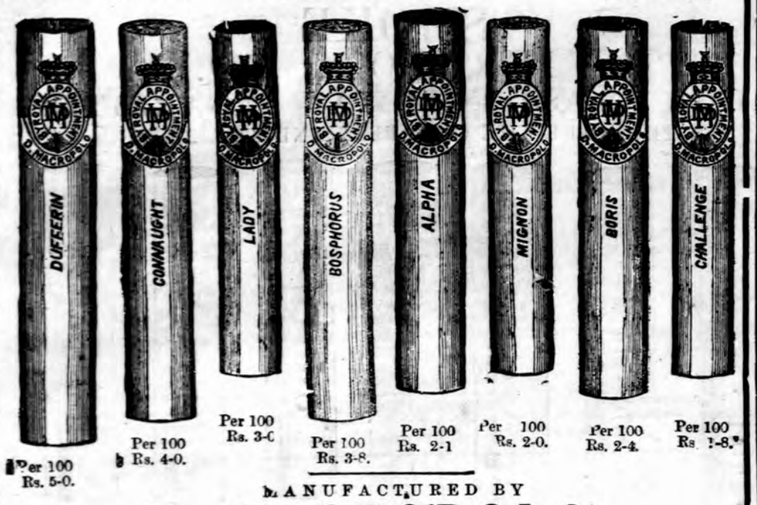

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Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them.

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G. S. RISTI, ESQ., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. GREENGRASS, ESQ., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. CRIZZIE, ESQ. in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. P. J. DAILY, ESQ., Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

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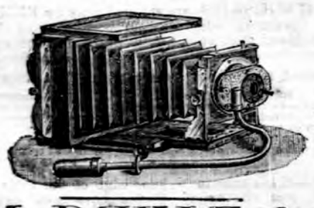

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7 Octaves—UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE with Vertical Scaling. Height 4 FEET 3 INCHES, width 4 feet 9 inches ... ... Rs. 985

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7¼ Octaves—THE DRAWING-ROOM GRAND without the ALIQUOT SCALING. Length 6 FEET 3 INCHES, width 5 feet 1 inch ... ... Rs. 1,700

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A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

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